

Soviets and the
Second Front
By Wm. Z. Foster—See Page 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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Nationwide CIO Poll Drive Started

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The CIO Political Action Committee today launched a nation-wide campaign to register 5,000,000 CIO members and their families and friends to vote in the 1944 elections.

After a meeting of the committee, Chairman Sidney Hillman announced that he is writing the presidents of all CIO unions "to put all their efforts behind the campaign to register."

Hillman, who is also president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told a press conference that this is the "most important campaign" in the CIO's political action drive.

2nd Front Key of Boston Labor Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—All-out production and full support to our Commander-in-Chief for the second front in Europe to smash Hitler in 1943 will be the theme of the Labor Day "Labor for Victory" rally to be held by the Boston CIO Council at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common from 7 to 9 P.M. on Labor Day.

Rear Admiral Clark M. Woodward, chief, Incentive Division, USN, will be among the chief speakers at the rally. The army will be represented by a general who is being assigned and other speakers will be Irving Abrahamson, representing the national CIO and speaking for its Political Action Committee; Joseph Salerno, president, Massachusetts CIO Council; Frank Carmichael, CIO New England director; Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and majority leader McCormack have been invited to speak. Jack Hurvich, president of the Boston CIO Council, will act as chairman of the meeting.

CIO speakers will report on the contribution of labor in the Boston area to the nation's war effort. The meeting, it is expected, will also act on several resolutions to be presented by the Council's officers, chief among which will be expressions of support for President Roosevelt and CIO president Philip Murray; reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge and messages to Congress urging effective price control; a fair tax program, repeal of the Smith-Connally law, adoption of an extended social security program and full international cooperation to insure a democratic and lasting peace.

Ernst Admits He's Costello Counsel

Morris Ernst, right wing leader of the American Labor Party, admitted yesterday he is attorney and close adviser for Frank Costello, racketeer who blew the lid off the Bronx-Manhattan Supreme Court election, by action in aiding the nomination of Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio on the Republican and Democratic tickets.

Asked about his part in the nomination of Aurelio, Costello said: "See my attorney, Morris Ernst." Ernst admitted he had represented the racketeer for several years in "special matters" and especially when he thought "he was being molested by some members of the police department without any charges being preferred against him."

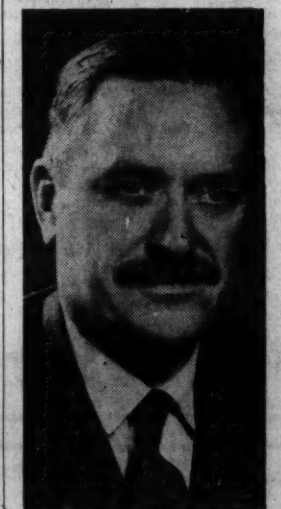
Ernst also said his firm had represented Costello in "two business transactions."

"We are now representing him in some civil tax matters," Ernst concluded.

Meanwhile, it looked like the race for Supreme Court Justice will be a four-cornered one. Republicans went into session last night at GOP headquarters to nominate their new choice who will run on the so-called Judiciary Party.

The Democrats, who also repudiated Aurelio, are planning a special

Speaks Tonight



Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, will speak tonight on the newest developments in international affairs before a meeting of Communist Party functionaries at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave. The meeting will open at 8 P.M.

This address, Browder's first in New York in many months, will deal with the significance of recent military and political events. The Quebec Conference, the tremendous successes of the Red Army, the recent speeches of Churchill and Roosevelt, and the developments in Washington and other capitals, have raised many new problems for the American labor movement. It is expected that Browder's address will touch on these problems.

All Communist Party functionaries—county, section and branch—have been invited to this meeting.

Invitations have also been extended to outstanding trade union and community organization leaders.

Fight on B'klyn ALP Old Guard Goes to Court

The fight against the Old Guard usurpers in the Kings County American Labor Party will go to the courts this week, it was disclosed yesterday.

Attorneys for county executive committee headed by John W. Crawford and Max Torchin, overwhelmingly elected at Monday night's meeting at Prospect Hall, are filing a mandamus action with the Supreme Court of Kings County. They will ask that they be declared the duly elected officers of the county organization, and that the court declare invalid and fraudulent the slate submitted by John Gelo, lame duck chairman of the Old Guard in control of the meeting.

Previously the Progressives had filed a certificate of election with the Board of Elections.

The legal application to the Supreme Court will be supported by affidavits from an overwhelming majority of delegates at the county convention declaring that they voted for the slate headed by Crawford and Torchin.

These affidavits were obtained at the conclusion of Monday night's meeting. All the statements were duly sworn to and notarized on the spot.

Counsel in the Supreme Court fight will be headed by Leo Linder, an attorney with offices at 67 Wall St.

It was also announced yesterday that the newly-elected executive committee of the Kings County ALP which was counted out by the Old Guard will meet Saturday, Sept. 11, to implement the decisions to broaden the base of the party in conformity with the proposals made by Sidney Hillman, CIO leader and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

This meeting will also set a date for a conference of labor and consumer groups for the purpose of unifying and broadening the Kings County ALP organization.

HILLMAN TO OPEN TOUR
Indicating the expanding scope of the CIO's political drive, Hillman said that 13 of 15 regional offices would be set up. He said that they could be "properly staffed," and that the CIO's drive would be "properly financed."

Hillman is starting shortly on a six-week tour which will take him to the West Coast and will begin at Chicago on Sept. 11. Other committee members, he said, would speak at local and regional meetings.

The CIO committee pointed out

(Continued on Page 4)

Civilians to Get More Meat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—The War Food Administration tonight suspended for two months all quota limitations on the slaughter of livestock in a move to increase civilian meat supplies.

Slaughtering may operate through Oct. 31 at unlimited rates, selling all they produce for civilian consumption with one exception—that 45 per cent of certain grades of steer and heifer beef must be set aside for government purchase.

Officials said the order should increase supplies of beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton for civilians.

Some observers believed it would tend to decrease black market operations which depend in large measure on the scarcity of civilian supplies.

Licensing provisions under which slaughterers now operate are continued.

Decision to lift quota limitations was made by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones after some producers complained they had difficulty finding markets. Some slaughterers had to turn away offerings because of quota restrictions.

The order suspends the quotas

(Continued on Page 4)

Churchill In Washington

By Oakley Johnson

Dr. Edward Barsky foresees a "tremendous re-awakening among the Spanish people around the idea of a free democratic Spain" as a result of the recent conference in Mexico City from which he has just returned, he told newspapermen yesterday in the office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Ave.

The conference referred to was the five-day International Convention of Solidarity with Spanish Republicans just concluded in Mexico City. It was attended by 500 delegates from half-a-dozen countries of the Americas, representing in all perhaps ten million people.

The American delegation of 38, headed by Dr. Barsky, alone represented close to a million persons. Most of the American delegates were trade union leaders.

Aim of the convention, Dr. Barsky said, was three-fold:

1) Unify the Spanish people, especially Spanish Republican refugees in the western hemisphere, to prevent Franco from leading Spain into the war on the side of the Axis;

2) Extend aid to Spanish Republican refugees here and abroad;

3) Organize further struggle against the pro-Axis Falange in Latin America—and in the United States.

While relief and help to refugees was and still is the chief function of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and of the organization which sponsored the convention, the Federation of Organizations for Aid to Spanish Refugees (FOARE), Dr. Barsky pointed out that the prospects for a re-birth of the Spanish Republic necessarily took a promi-

Marcus Island Raid Continues

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP).—An American naval task force attacked Japanese-held Marcus Island by sea and air at dawn today in a daring thrust toward the enemy's homeland that may herald the opening of a mighty offensive in the Central Pacific.

Defying the Japanese Navy to come out and fight, the U. S. warships steamed to within gun-range of the island and pumped shell after shell on the island, while waves of American planes from a carrier force rained explosives on enemy installations.

The island is 1,000 miles from the Japanese mainland, and only four hours flying time from Tokyo. Today's attack was the second on that heavily fortified Japanese outpost since Pearl Harbor.

Radio Tokyo was first to break the news. It warned Japanese that the attack showed that the Americans would raid the Japanese mainland.

The Navy in effect confirmed the assault a few hours later when a spokesman said "a carrier task force raid planned for Sept. 1 is presumably in progress," but that no direct report had been received from the warships involved. He said it was presumed there would be none "until the need for radio silence ceases to exist."

It was the first mention of a carrier task force in action in the Pacific since the Battle of Santa Cruz last Oct. 26. It appeared that the Navy, after having lost four carriers, has built up its flat-top strength to where it can afford to risk losses.

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Unity for Victory Their Aim



New York Italian-American leaders take a bow at the last "arrangements" meeting of the United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory before the big Madison Square Garden rally Sept. 9. Left to right, Ardilio Susi, member of CIO, Local 39, AFL; Congressman Vito Marcantonio; and Michael Garraone, president Local 1, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO. They were photographed at the committee's headquarters in the Hotel Roosevelt Tuesday night, when 20 representatives of unions and civic organizations came together to complete plans for the big rally. Story on page 3.

Berlin Ablaze After 45-Minute Attack by Hundreds of Planes

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UP).—Hundreds of four-engined British and Canadian bombers, overcoming a new German defense technique and fighting off vast numbers of enemy night fighters, pounded bomb-wracked Berlin last night in a highly concentrated, 45-minute assault marking the end of the fourth year of the war.

The latest attack on the German capital, made at a cost of 47 bombers, eight of which were Canadian, left Berlin blazing anew from a weight of block-busters, smaller explosives and incendiaries believed to approximate the 1,800 long tons dropped on the German capital Aug. 23.

The assault began shortly after 11:30 P.M. and for three-quarters of an hour the big bombers rained destruction on Berlin.

Allied planes streaked across the English Channel twice today, carrying the newest Allied non-stop air assault on the continent into its second day.

The Air Ministry said preliminary reports on Tuesday night's Berlin raid—which was the fourth assault in eight days, including two attacks by Mosquito bombers—indicated that "great damage" was inflicted.

The Germans attempted a new surprise tactic in defense of their capital, dropping fares from high-flying planes which lighted-the entire sky. In last week's massive assault, the defenders depended chiefly upon searchlights to spot the bombers for night fighters.

The Air Ministry said searchlights in many cases had proved ineffective because of scattered

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Several hundred Danish Communists interned during the last two years in a camp north of Copenhagen, escaped after learning that the Germans had demanded Denmark's police relinquish control of the camp, reliable Danish sources said tonight.

The Danish News Service said 421 interned at Camp Horseshoe-lejren, on the Oresund coast north of Copenhagen, as Communists had fled and "gone underground." Other sources said the figure of 421 Communists was high.

There were indications that the Communists' escape, apparently motivated by fear that the Germans would prosecute them at courts martial, had been aided from the outside.

Refugees told graphic stories of the German "complete occupation" of the country they had proclaimed to the world as their "model protectorate."

In a raid Monday on the Japanese air base of Kahili, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island 140 miles northwest of American-held Munda, American airmen shot down 36 of a force of 59 to 60 Japanese interceptor planes which tried to halt the attack, a United Press dispatch from Adm. William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters said.

(The raid previously had not been reported by any of the communiques issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.)

TOMORROW
Roy Hudson writes on recent developments in the United Auto Workers Union in connection with its forthcoming convention. This will include a discussion on the "why" of Leonard's candidacy against Addes.

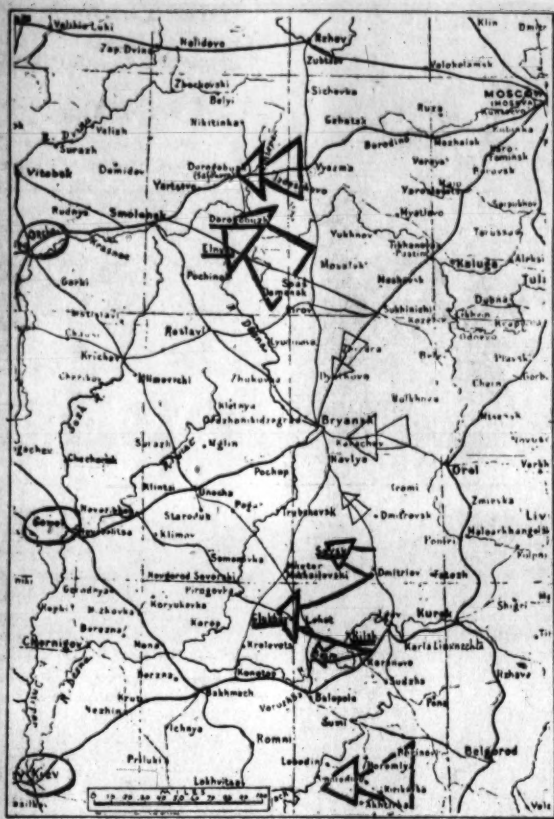
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Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

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Alla Marcia ... Sostenuto .. Crescendo

By a Veteran Commander

THIS is about the nearest description of the way the Soviet offensive is developing. With the inexorable rhythm of a military march ... sustained in striking power ... ever growing in scope.

It started seven weeks ago at the geographical center of the Eastern Front—at Orel and has now spread to the Sea of Azov, 500 miles to the south and to the approaches to Smolensk, 200 miles to the north. Today 700 miles of front are ablaze.

During these seven weeks the Red Army offensive has never lagged a single day. The center of gravity shifted from one point to the other, depending on circumstances and the reaction of the enemy, but there were no pauses, such as the tri-weekly pauses the Germans used to make in 1941 and 1942. The effort is unbelievably sustained, baffling all logisticians.

The Red Army offensive goes *crescendo* not only in scope (mileage of front) but in depth (mileage of penetration). It started with daily penetrations of less than five miles. Now in some sectors penetrations of 20 miles are made in one day (at Taganrog the cavalry-tank breakthrough was made to the tune of 50 miles in less than two days). This amazing trend can be explained only by the fact that the Red Army has been gradually improving under the hammer blows of the enemy. Its fire power is immeasurably greater than in 1939, its organization, mobility, power of maneuver, staff work, etc., are much better than they were. They are obviously better than the Germans.

The military events of the last few days—the capture of Glukhov, Sevk, Rylsk, Yelnya and Dorogobuzh (underscored heavily on the map) throw into relief the strategic pattern of the Red Army offensive.

Look at the map. The three key points of the central sector of the line the Germans hope to hold are Orsha, Gomel and Kiev (all circled on the map). You can see that three Red Army offensives are pointing straight at these points. Their wedge-like shape creates prerequisites for the formation of great areas of encirclement and annihilation.

The spearpoints of these offensives are about 100, 125 and 150 miles from their respective goals at Orsha, Gomel and Kiev. Taking a fair average for the daily advance of the Red Army, we see that it can hardly reach the line of the Dnieper before mid-October, i.e. when the autumn rains, at least on the Central and Western Fronts, will be in full swing.

This means that if the German defense of the Dnieper line is not weakened by the withdrawal of three-score divisions to the West (by the opening of a Second Front in Western Europe) a stalemate will develop and it will be impossible for the Red Army to merge its Summer offensive with a Winter offensive into an uninterrupted pursuit of an enemy who is badly shaken, but not BEATEN yet. So the problem of a Second Front in 1943 is a matter of transforming great German defeats into an immediate German rout, as well.

Foreign Press Reporters Buck Ramirez

BUENOS AIRES (via Montevideo) Sept. 1 (ICN).—The Chief of Government Information and Press Office recently called a conference with foreign press representatives to have them modify their views on the pro-Nazi character of the government's measures. It has been learned from reliable sources.

The correspondents insisted that the Ramirez government's deeds were pro-Axis by virtue of the measures taken at home for persecution of democratic and anti-fascist leaders. They cited that as the international plane there has been no break with the Axis and pointed to the failure to accomplish the continental agreements of the Rio de Janeiro conference.

The official stated that if the correspondents insisted on upholding their point of view the government would deem it necessary to establish a type of press censorship.

Urge FDR to Intervene for Negro Soldiers

(Special to the Daily Worker) NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—CIO Warehousemen have called upon President Roosevelt to intervene in the case of three Alexandria Negro soldiers, sentenced by court martial to death by hanging in an alleged rape case.

They were arrested May 10, 1942, charging with attacking Hattie Rose Mason Schuler, white, 20, of Ripley, Ohio. In their letter to President Roosevelt, the warehousemen, members of Local 207, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, contend that the alleged victim was a woman of low repute, known as a prostitute in the camp vicinity. They said that her character was such as to furnish "adequate proof" that the soldiers are frame-up victims.

Canada Labor-Progressives Seek CCF Tie

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News) The national executive committee of Canada's new labor party, the Labor Progressives is approaching the Canadian Commonwealth Federation with a proposal for affiliation. It was learned today.

The CCF, as the Commonwealth Federation is known, recently won a sweep of some 34 seats in the Ontario legislature, and generally considered in a most favorable position to unite all sections of Canada's left and labor movement in a bid to displace Prime Minister Mackenzie King's Liberals from power. The Labor-Progressives were organized at a special convention on Aug. 22, with many prominent Labor leaders, Communists and several members of the provincial and Federal parliaments as its leaders.

The CCF national executive meets at Calgary, Alberta on Sept. 5, and the Labor-Progressives have appointed their chairman, Tim Buck, A. A. MacLeod, M.P.P. for Ontario, and T. C. Sims, executive secretary as its delegation to meet with the CCF.

It is not known whether the CCF will receive the delegation. Despite the great demand for unification of all Left forces in Canada, it is known that entrenched Social-Democratic elements in the CCF oppose broadening its structure.

It was learned that Tim Buck will tour Canada this Fall on behalf of the new party. He speaks at Edmonton, Alberta on Oct. 5, will then visit the principal towns in Alberta and British Columbia and swing back to Ontario, Quebec and the Canadian Maritime provinces.

Anne S. Buller, member of the Labor-Progressive national executive will in the meantime tour the Maritime—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—to prepare for a Fall convention of the new party in that area.

Guerrillas Set Polish Prisoners Free

BERNE, Sept. 1 (ICN).—So strong has the Polish guerrilla movement become that the Germans are compelled to mobilize punitive expeditions against them, underground reports reaching here reveal.

But not a single guerrilla detachment was smashed by the recent punitive effort made in the Lublin area.

On the contrary, a guerrilla detachment working with a peasant band was able to attack a train convoy on the Opatow-Wloclaw line, and set 20 Polish prisoners free. In the Zamose district, three German colonies were set afire. In the township of Jozefow, joint guerrilla-peasant detachments derailed a troop train and killed or took prisoner 60 German soldiers.

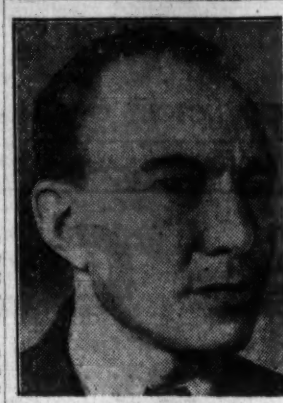
During June, half a dozen trains were derailed by Polish guerrillas in Silesia, with resulting destruction of four bombers and dozens of trucks.

The brute retaliation of the Germans takes the form of terror against Polish women and children, some 80,000 of whom are interned in the Maidanek concentration camp as "relatives of bandits."

Poles Balk Nazi Crop Collection

BERNE, Sept. 1 (ICN).—The Nazi occupiers in Poland are taking anxious precautions to secure the harvest for war purposes. Nevertheless, there are constant peasant raids on granaries and destruction of crops and sabotage to hinder the German plunder of the country.

The struggle for grain has acquired the character of a major political campaign. Governor General Frank issued an appeal to the peasants in which, by all sorts of promises and threats, he tried to secure agricultural deliveries. Gestapo agents tour the country to propagandize the peasants in an effort to get them to deliver the specified amount of grain. Simultaneously, the gendarmes throughout the government in general are resorting to terroristic measures to insure deliveries.



Bengal Hit by Disease, Hunger

By P. C. Joshi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—The home front is a war front in the district of Chittagong, the eastern most area of Bengal.

Here, as Manoranjan Sen, Communist Party organizer in that area, writes in a special article in the People's War, the situation is bad. Food prices are extremely high.

The Communist Party of Chittagong is working to bring all parties together there to help the people and strengthen the rear. Good committees have been formed in the district, with the cooperation of all parties and of the government.

Relief kitchens have been opened, and needy people are fed daily free of charge. Some rice is given by the government for the purpose.

Patriotic parties are uniting to collect the money needed to keep these kitchens going. Air Raid Protection men are also helping to feed the suffering. The ARP opened a relief kitchen also.

In this one district alone the women's organization membership was 4,000 in 1939. The local women's committees are all doing a great work to unite the people for the defense of the Motherland. They run 35 cottage-industry centers.

Some 280 members of the Communist Party in Chittagong are suffering from malaria and tuberculosis of whom 115 are bedridden. Two have died, and the condition of five others is very serious.

This is because Communists have not spared themselves in this work of uniting their people to defend the country, to track down the vicious anti-popular hoarders.

Money is needed for relief kitchens in Calcutta, and indeed we feel we must appeal for help from abroad. The Calcutta food situation is very bad indeed.

The Bengal government has decided to re-impose maximum prices (that is, a price ceiling) for wheat and 'paddy,' and this move we welcome.

But it should have been done long ago. Last March prices control was lifted, and the hoarders came out on top, with supplies to sell, and the Black Market expanded and prices rose sky-high.

The attempt to move any great quantity of food stocks through allowing high prices failed miserably. Now the government must move again to control prices.

Browder Book Drive Speeded In Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Communist Party here is launching the final phase in its drive to sell 3000 copies of the 10c Victory—

After with a Victory Sunday Breakfast on Sept. 5. The Victory Volunteers who will be mobilized will hear Doxey Wilkerson, Educational Director of the Maryland District of Columbia District, speak on the importance of selling this win-the-war book by Earl Browder to the workers of Washington.

After the script for the broadcast was written by Ruth McKenney. The broadcast was well received and resulted in the sale of many copies of the book.

Communist Affiliation to N. Ireland Labor Party Backed by Belfast Union

British People Still Uneasy Despite Churchill's Speech

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Early reactions to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address in Canada on Tuesday indicated that the British public felt considerably let down by the speech, and was disposed to consider it an anti-climax to the build-up for the Quebec conference.

As the New York Times correspondent in London put it "Britons are no longer being asked for blood and sweat but for patience and controlled optimism. They are finding the latter order harder to fill at a moment when they are expecting victory."

The same correspondent indicated

that the average Englishman was not wholly satisfied with Churchill's warm words for the Soviet Union, and the fashion in which Churchill put forward the long-range possibility of a three-power conference with Marshal Stalin, after a projected gathering of the Soviet, British, and American foreign secretaries.

Above all, the British demand for second front action was evidently not stilled by the manner in which Churchill treated it.

"There is a die-hard element among the military critics," said Drew Middleton, the Times correspondent "who urge the opening of a front in northern Europe now to coincide with the Soviet advances

which Mr. Churchill praised." It is clear from this passage that the conception of an attack in northern, rather than southern Europe, and the understanding of coordinated blows with the Red Army's own offensive is uppermost in the British mind.

"The man in the street tonight," the correspondent continued "felt that outside of words of cheer and goodwill to the Russians, the speech had been disappointing. Perhaps this was because the war has rushed ahead at such a pace in the last six months, that the present lull, short though it may be, irks the average Briton."

Victory of Kharkov Spurs Moscow Output

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (ICN).—The recapture of Kharkov, the Ukraine's second capital, has inspired jubilant workers here to again push up their production records, newspaper reports here show.

A foundry worker named Amos proposed at a meeting of workers in the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Works that they "complete the annual plan of the open hearth department" before the Christmas holidays.

In other factories workers put forward proposals for increasing labor productivity in order to fulfill their plans ahead of schedule. The Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works promised to turn out 400 tons of steel daily over and above the plan, and the blast workers in the same plant pledged to produce by the end of the month no less than 1,000 tons of cast iron in excess of the amount planned.

In the Moscow coal basin the miners, after reading Stalin's Order of the Day, pledged 900 tons of coal over and above the plan by the end of the month.

From distant Baku, the oil workers wired their determination to hike up their oil and aviation benzene output.

Soviet Poster Show Opens In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25 (Delayed).—Russia's resistance and her push against Nazi-fascism are an example and a lesson, an example and lesson made impressive by these documents which show the resolved spirit of a great nation to defend its soil, its homes and its future.

Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lio. Ezequiel Padilla, declared while inaugurating the Soviet photo exhibition, organized by the Russian War Aid Committee in Mexico.

The exhibition, consisting of 630 photos and 50 Soviet posters, most of them "Tass Windows," is taking place at the Palace of Fine Arts here.

To a tremendous crowd, which included workers in overalls as well as society people, intellectuals, diplomats and officials, the Foreign Minister expressed his desire "for more such homages to the mutual benefit of Mexico and the USSR."

"And I reiterate my profound gratitude towards the Soviet Army which defends the culture and liberty of humankind," he said in closing his brief discourse in which he also spoke of the poetry of Mayakovsky, the stories of Ehrenburg, Soviet movies and the music of Shostakovich.

Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, gave his thanks "above all to the Minister of Foreign Relations for the interest which despite his multiple occupations he has shown for this exhibition." He thanked the Russian War Aid Committee "for the love and enthusiasm" that produced this

Scope of Tank Battles Unprecedented: Red Star

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News) MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—"The distinguishing feature of this summer's battles is the unprecedented scope of the equipment of both the enemy and Soviet troops," notes Red Star, newspaper of the Red Army.

Both sides are bringing a tremendous number of tanks into action. This has resulted in a sharp increase in anti-tank equipment, especially artillery. Under cover of barrage, the enemy is trying to accelerate the creation of an anti-tank defense at intermediary lines in the event of a successful breach of his main defense zone by the Soviet troops.

"Anti-tank guns and mine obstacles are now encountered all along the route of the Soviet offensive. During the first phase following the breach of the German defense throughout tactical depth, the Soviet tanks, gaining elbow room, fought against the enemy troops taken by surprise, or those who hastily occupied new positions. Thus we could effect a rapid advance while the infantry consolidated its foot-holds in the territory gained in good time. Support from the ground and air could be secured whenever necessary. Today, however, the offensive is developing in different conditions. Soviet tanks are obliged to surmount a stronger German anti-tank defense created in literally every and any favorable position."

Reconstruction of Kharkov Under Way

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (ICN).—The reconstruction of Kharkov proceeded systematically and methodically from the moment the Red Army troops entered the liberated city, Komsozolskaya Pravda reported in an article describing life there in the first few days after the ejection of the Germans.

"Confident of the power of Soviet arms, the authorities of the Kharkov region had in advance organized and dispatched to the vicinity of the city groups of municipal workers and construction and medical experts," the paper said. Traffic

cumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables. "The civilian population, eager to help, pointed out the more convenient routes for troop movements, helped build pontoon bridges, reported which important objects had been blown up by the Germans and where the German soldiers who didn't manage to get out of the city were hidden.

"Complete order reigned in the city, where the population observed the necessary discipline. "At present, local industrial enterprises are being registered, which can be used for production. A trade network is rapidly being set up, dining rooms opened, and so on.

"The first issue of the city paper, Sotsialisticheskaya Kharkovskaya, has already come off the press. Soviet films are being shown in two cinemas. With every passing day the city is gaining health and growing."

"Sapper detachments moving with the vanguard troops built pontoon bridges across the rivers of Kharkov within a few hours, and were able to ensure the passage of heavy artillery. The construction of bridges was immediately started, with the active help of civilians.

"The city was confronted with a number of complex problems. "The Germans left it without any food supplies. We foresaw this and had trainloads of grain and flour brought up in advance. All these provisions had to be transported to the city proper, where bakeries, the water-tower, the electric power station and other enterprises destroyed by the Germans had to be restored. A market was opened and the inhabitants were able to buy fresh

Vote 29-19 to Support Action

LONDON, Sept. 1 (ICN).—The District Trades Council of Belfast, North Ireland, has declared itself in favor of Communist Party affiliation with the North Ireland Labor Party by a vote of 29 to 19, the Irish Communist Party organ, Unity, reports.

The voting arose on the basis of resolutions previously passed by one of the Belfast district branches of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The Executive Committee of the trades council supported the resolution.

During the past week the following Irish organizations have voted support for Communist affiliation with the North Ireland Labor Party: the Belfast Trades Council, the Central Branches of the Electrical Trade Union, two branches of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Sheet Metal Workers, Belfast Branch and four Labor Party branches.

Nazis, Vichy Fail to Force French Labor

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (ICN).—Increased repressive measures by the Gestapo and Vichy police are met with increased resistance to forced labor measures and increased protest by the general population.

The police killed 23-year-old Marcel Breton, one of the local franc tireurs in the Cote du Nord who fought against deportation to Germany. The wife of a lawyer was jailed because her husband escaped when the authorities sought to deport him for slave labor in Germany.

But the results are these: In Marseilles, only 78 out of 1,200 mobilized persons came to the station of Colma for shipment to Germany; in Nîmes, only 28 out of the original 450 who had been mobilized; in Toulon, just four out of 220 showed up; in Valence, three out of 108; and in Maacon, not a single one out of 100.

Meanwhile, demonstrations against the Vichy regime have taken place in the Department of Cote-d'Or, the Department of Marne, and in Riems, Damery, Bursault, Avize, Vertus and Lafa Champdenise. Crowds in each case marched with the tri-color and sang the Marseillaise.

An imposing demonstration was held in Paris in the Condorcet Lyceum. Students sang the Marseillaise in honor of Professor Politzer and Descourdemansche, who were murdered by the Germans at Salle Wagram.

French Clash With Italians

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (ICN).—The Vichy regime has been obliged to reinforce its police forces in Italian occupied districts because of the growing number of clashes between French guerrillas and the Italian troops.

In a recent clash, for example, an Italian captain was killed. At the same time, sabotage on railways leading from France into Italy has seen a sharp increase since the recent events in Italy.

For example, a train was derailed in the Du Paradis tunnel on the Bellegarde-Culois line, bringing traffic via Switzerland to a standstill. A train was also derailed between Seurre and Louhans.

S. America Parley Is Proposed

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News) MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 1.—The Columbian Minister of Foreign Relations has contacted the governments of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay, to propose conferences to solve wartime emergencies and the problems of the post-war period.

The shortage of goods on the rationed list, the dispatch said, led virtually everyone to do business in the black market "where prices of necessities are often tenfold."

"Frozen wages and increasing costs of living have created hardships for laborers and employees which must be remedied," the dispatch added.

You'll always have a nest egg — if you save with War Bonds now.

Get in the Scrap Buy your D.W. from the same stand every c.o.y.

Barsky Returns from Mexico City Parley, Says Rebirth of Spain Was Keynote

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Barsky criticized Carlton J. H. Hayes, American ambassador to Spain, for calling Franco a "peace-loving man," a "gentleman," and so on. "The people of Spain can't understand that kind of thing," Dr. Barsky said.

"Don't forget," Dr. Barsky reminded the press, "that Spanish guerrillas in the Asturias and other parts of Spain are still fighting Franco—whether the papers give it publicity or not."

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee maintains a school in Mexico for Spanish children, and

also a hospital for the refugees. In the school at present there are about 300 children, but it is hoped to expand it to care for perhaps double that number. There are about a thousand Spanish children in Mexico, it was explained, among the 12,000 or more Spanish Republican refugees there.

At present the Joint Committee sends about \$8,000 a month to keep the school and the hospital going. It is desired, however, to increase this amount by at least \$1,500 a month.

In addition to the 12,000 Span-

iards in Mexico, there are about 500 others in Cuba, and some hundreds scattered through other Latin American countries.

Several thousand Spanish children, and many hundreds of adults, found refuge in the Soviet Union.

The American delegates to the Convention of Solidarity in Mexico returned in a very enthusiastic frame of mind, Dr. Barsky said.

A report publicizing the convention's decisions will be made at 2 P.M. Saturday, Sept. 18, at a city-wide meeting to be held in the Hotel Commodore.

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Ovenglass Set Offer Expired August 29th OUR SUPPLY OF THESE SETS HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED

69 Candidates To Make Race For City Council

Board of Elections lists showed yesterday morning that 69 candidates will make the race for the City Council in November.

Under the proportional representation system of balloting, with one councilman to be elected for every 75,000 valid votes, it is estimated that only 15 of these will be elected.

The estimation of the drop in Council representation from its present 26 was made by Mayor LaGuardia and the budget director in approving the budget for the next Council on the basis of an expected reduction in votes which always takes place in an off-year election.

SEE HIGHER VOTE

Some experts believe, however, that the vote this November will be somewhat higher than in previous off-years due to city-wide interest expected over the race for Lieutenant Governor. This, they say, may bring the size of the Council up to a figure higher than that predicted by the Mayor in his budget message.

Out of the present Council, 24 will seek reelection. A Clayton Powell of Manhattan, and Miss Doris L. Byrne, Bronx Democrat, will not seek reelection.

Although Manhattan Republicans filed nominating petitions for Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Negro YMCA leader with strong progressive backing, he has declined to enter the race due to pressure of war work. If efforts to induce him to remain on the ballot fail, Tobias will be substituted by another candidate before midnight Sept. 6.

Other substitutions are expected to be filed before the deadline next week.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

The list of candidates (asterisks marking the incumbents) follows:

MANHATTAN
Saul Berger, Democrat.
Carl Brodsky, Communist.
John P. Nugent, Democrat.
William A. Carroll, Democrat.
Morris Weinfield, Democrat.
F. Samuel Di Paolo, Democrat.
Lavinia Laine, Socialist.
Eugene F. Connolly, Labor.
Giovanni Corbelli, Independent.
Pearl L. Wilen, New Deal party.
Stanley M. Isaacs, Republican.
Charles Goldberg, Republican.
Channing H. Tobias, Republican.
Margaret M. Burnett, Republican.

BROOKLYN
Joseph E. Kinsley, Democrat.
Charles E. Keegan, Democrat.
Louis Cohen, Democrat.
Isidore Begun, Communist.
Anthony J. Rubenstein, Republican.
John M. DiStasio, Republican.
Bertha Schwartz, Democrat.
Charles Rubenstein, Labor right wing.
Gertrude W. Klein, Labor right wing.
Salvatore Nifio, Labor right wing.
Michael J. Quill, Labor.
Edward Vogel, Democrat.
Anthony J. DiGiovanna, Democrat.
Rita Casey, Democrat.
William J. McCarthy, Democrat.
Walter R. Hart, Democrat.
Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat.
Robert Gruber, Independent.
Robert L. Jagocki, Independent.
Peter V. Cacchione, Communist.
Gustav B. Earle, Citizens Non-Partisan Committee and Republican.
Herbert H. Stone, Democrat.
Norman B. Johnson, Republican and Citizens Non-Partisan Committee.
Jacob J. Duberstein, Republican.
Charles A. Garaci, Republican.
Gabriel Wechsler, City Fusion.
Joseph G. Glass, Socialist.
Thomas Bonisore, Independent.
Alexander E. Pastre, Independent.
Carl S. Rosen, Independent.
Murray Klein, Independent.
Joseph Shapiro, Independent.
Rose Newman, Independent.
Albert Rahn, Independent.
Samuel L. Neuberger, Labor.
Frank Monaco, Labor right wing.
Louis P. Goldberg, Labor right wing.
Joseph F. Kehoe, Labor.

QUEENS
James A. Phillips, Democrat.
Hugh Quinn, Democrat.
George E. Donovan, Democrat.
William M. Conrad, Democrat.
John M. Christensen, Republican.
Paul Crosbie, Communist.
Fred A. Herlan, Citizens Non-Partisan Committee.
Blanche M. Bayer, Republican.
Rosamond H. Clark, Socialist.
Martin G. Mannix, Independent.
A. Joseph Donnelly, Labor.
Meyer J. Phillips, Republican.
Irving Lemo, City Fusion.
Sarah A. Weberpaul, Rock party.
Frank J. McCabe, Independent.
Josephine L. Catania, Republican.
Frederick Schick, Democrat.

Leonard to Oppose Addes At UAW Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Announcement by Richard T. Leonard, director of the Ford department of the United Automobile Workers, that he is a candidate for the secretary-treasurer of the union, foreshadowed a sharp fight for the post at the Buffalo convention of the UAW.

George Addes has held the post since the union's inception.

Leonard heads the caucus in the union jointly with Walter Reuther, vice-president and director of the General Motors division. In announcing his candidacy, Leonard indicated that his campaign will be on a red-baiting basis.

The other caucus in the sharp factional situation that has flared up in the union, is headed by Addes and vice-president Richard Frankenstein, director of the aircraft division.

This will be the second time Leonard has tried for the post. He was beaten by Addes in 1941 at the Buffalo convention.

Like Reuther, Leonard collects much of his support from the collection of disruptive anti-war groups in the union. Locals of the union which recently passed the million mark in membership are voting on delegates to the convention which will be held at Buffalo, Oct. 4.

Black Market Feels Wrath Of Coney Island Housewives

By Ann Rivington

When a group of determined women get together, they can go a long way towards smashing the black market. Coney Island housewives will tell you. And they can prove it.

Coney Island, along with most beach resorts in the New York area, has been plague with black market trouble. About three weeks ago, the Seagate—Coney Island Consumer Council came along. Working together with Office of Price Administration and City Markets Department, they've already got would-be black market dealers watching their ceiling price lists.

Any Monday, Wednesday or Friday morning, from 10 to 12, you'll find the Consumers' Council ladies in action on the corner of Mermaid Ave. and W. 33rd St. A woman sits at a card table, with a big sign, "All complaints and grievances in on Violations of Price Ceilings Taken Here." Housewives with bundles in their arms, going about their marketing, stop to tell her their troubles.

"That butcher Rosenblum, on Mermaid and 38th St., told me just now he has no ceiling prices," a plump woman with a baby buggy complains. "He told me to get out of the store when I asked for the ceiling."

Another woman fills out a complaint against the Langhols meat shop, at Mermaid and 38th St. They charged her 80 cents a pound for kosher liver, on which the ceiling price is 52 cents, she says.

A third woman stops to report that this same Langhols has charged her 85 cents for kosher liver, the same morning.

TIE-IN SALES

Yet another complainant says that Kantor's Dairy, at Mermaid and 32nd St., refused to sell her butter and eggs unless she also bought cheese.

Nearly a hundred complaints a week are coming in to this one booth, says Mrs. Mildred Sherman, president of the Council. A second booth was set up this week, in the Italian shopping district, at Mermaid Ave. and W. 15th St., and the

group is planning to open a third at Mermaid and 22nd, as soon as arrangements can be made with a store to keep the card table and sign for them.

Two hundred women, sometimes more, come out to the Council's weekly consumer meeting, at 3304 Mermaid Ave. The Council's trying to arrange for meetings in the local public school, since the present meeting hall is already crowded, and public interest spreads like wildfire.

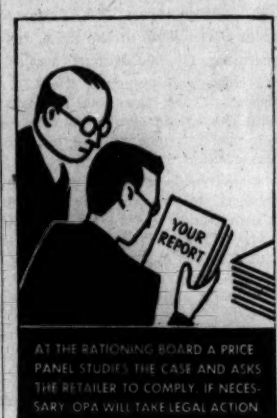
"We've received letters," Mrs. Sherman said, "from as far away as the Bronx and Far Rockaway, asking us to come out and start them off at the same thing."

The women active in the Council are all busy housewives with young children. They bring their babies along to the information booths, and get the older youngsters to run errands.

In addition to taking complaints, the Council, after its first meeting, contacted the Department of Markets and the OPA. During their first week, they brought three butchers to court for penal price violations. All three got \$25 fines and three day suspensions from business.

SEE CONGRESSMAN

Last Thursday, the Markets Department sent 10 inspectors out with 10 Council members, to in-



At the rationing board a price panel studies the case and asks the retailer to comply. If necessary, OPA will take legal action.

member of Local 4 of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, Perrone had distinguished himself in fighting Mussolini's fascist legions in Spain. Now, again, both in North Africa and in Sicily he has given a good account of himself against the Axis.

Seven months ago, Herman Botcher of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade won the Distinguished Service Cross for his daring in New Guinea.

The Spanish veterans have learned hatred of fascism in the magnificent effort to prevent this world holocaust, in their battle against Franco. Their bravery, which is a joy to America, is born of their convictions that fascism must be wiped off the face of the earth. "Non Pasaran!" still is heard high over the thunder of artillery. May we all catch more of that spirit, that we may do everything within our power to hasten complete anti-Axis victory.

Again: 'No Pasaran!'

An Editorial

HERO of Guadalcanal, Bob Thompson has brought new glory to those brave anti-fascists who made Guadalajara and many other Spanish battlefields famous in the annals of the peoples' liberty.

When Thompson received the Distinguished Service Cross for his courage in the South Pacific, he was not alone. In spirit with him there stood many others of the gallant fighters of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who are serving with honor in this war.

Only last week, on Monday, August 23, the Daily Worker published the story of John Perrone, Italian-American anti-fascist, who was wounded in action in Sicily. A

City's '43 Birth Rate Seen 140,000

New York City's births are expected to reach a total of 140,000 this year, the highest mark to be reached here since 1917. In the week ending last Saturday, Aug. 28, a total of 2,685 births was recorded, an increase of 246 over the previous week. In the 34 week period ending last Saturday New York City's births totaled 82,356, or 12,362 more than in the corresponding period of 1942.

"Despite this increase of more than 12,000 births over those recorded in the similar period of last year," said Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins yesterday, "there is a possibility that it will be decreased in the coming four months. However, we feel that we will have about 140,000 births this year or approximately eight thousand more than in 1942 and that the 1943 total will be the highest for any year in the last 25."

Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons X and Y are valid through Oct. 2. Coupon Z, last in Ration Book Two, will be valid Sept. 5 and expire Oct. 2.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons R, S, T, in War Ration Book Two are valid through Sept. 20. Coupons U, V, W are now valid through Oct. 20.

SHOES: No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons of a household.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through Oct. 31. Home canning, five pounds each is available on coupons 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

WAR RATIONING BOOK THREE: Series A brown stamps in Ration Book Three will be valid on Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series

B. of the brown stamps will be valid on Sept. 19, and subsequent series at intervals of one week. Between Sept. 12, when the Series A. brown stamps become valid, and Oct. 2, when the final sets of red stamps expire, both red and brown stamps may be used for purchases. After Oct. 2 only brown stamps in Ration Book 3 may be used to buy meat fats and rationed dairy products.

LOCAL RATIONING BOARDS: Borough rationing boards provide you with the address of local rationing boards, which know the answers to rationing problems.

Telephones are: Manhattan, CO-5-4575; Brooklyn, MA-4-5575; Bronx, ME-5-8250; Queens, IR-6-6300; Richmond, GI-7-6929.

For price control information, consult OPA at Empire State Building, CH-4-7300.

war question and devoted most of its attention to the question of bringing about an "economy of abundance." This was likewise the main line of the speech of the conference key-note former Mayor of Milwaukee Daniel W. Hoan, who at the same time announced his willingness to run for Senator "if there is overwhelming demand."

Instead of the Amle statement, the conference adopted a statement of principles put forward by labor elements and more realistic pro-war forces and presented by Congressman Howard J. McMurray of Milwaukee. The McMurray statement gave greater emphasis to the tasks of winning the war and overcoming the forces of disunity, declared support for President Roosevelt and the four freedoms, and included a series of brief planks on key issues including provision for returning soldier.

The conference adopted among others, a resolution in favor of strengthening the coalition of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union. The conference likewise adopted an organization committee report calling for the establishment of a paper to be called "The Wisconsin Liberal" and for another conference to be held in January.

It was the general opinion of observers, especially labor and Democratic party elements, that further moves toward a coalition of win-the-war Progressives, Democrats, and other forces for the next election campaign, will have to be developed on a much broader basis.

Wanted: Sound Film Projector

The State Office of the Young Communist League wants to buy a sound film projector. Phone Phil Schatz, AL 4-7843.

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A Group of Friends in Palisades Park Colony.

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Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries.
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs

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Day • Night

Filing Communist Petitions



They've got the names and addresses—21,680 of them—that will put the Communist Party on the ballot in New York City Councilman elections this November. The committee is pictured with petitions filed out during August in the four boroughs, as they made their last step, the Board of Elections, Tuesday, just after 4 P.M. Reading left to right: Edward Bender, Communist Party secretary in Manhattan; Lee Silver, of the Bronx campaign committee; Joseph Roberts, Brooklyn Communist leader; and Manny Dennis, Party secretary in Queens. Communist candidates are Carl Brodsky (Manhattan), Isidore Begun (Bronx), Councilman Peter V. Cacchione (Brooklyn) and Paul Crosbie (Queens).

—Daily Worker Photo

One of the Men Behind Italian Garden Rally, Michael Garramone

By Beth McHenry

Michael Garramone at 32 has been a teacher, a welfare worker, a union organizer and always a staunch anti-fascist who has resented and fought against the enslavement of his father's land.

Young Mr. Garramone is a political descendant of Garibaldi, so to speak. Right now he's head and heels in the campaign to make the Sept. 9 rally in Madison Square Garden the biggest anti-fascist demonstration ever held in that historic hall. This is the rally sponsored by the United Americans of Italian Origin for United Nations Victory. Mr. Garramone who is the president of Local 1, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, has been released by his union to serve as executive secretary of the United Americans of Italian Origin.

We found Mr. Garramone busy at the Committee's headquarters in the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday. He has an organizational manner and he handles details of the Garden Rally while he's being interviewed, picking up a telephone or signing a letter, all without losing his calm. He speaks with Latin quickness and has an easy wit and it's not difficult to see why he's become a popular man with other men and why they elected him to be the president of his local union.

GIVES UNION CREDIT

SCORPION wants his union, the CIO, to receive proper credit for its own sense of responsibility about the Italian-American Unity Rally in the Garden.

"They've done more than just permit me to devote myself completely to the organization of the rally," he revealed. "Our union has undertaken to sell 1,500 tickets and our union press is devoting plenty of space to publicity for the rally."

Garramone is typical of young Italian-Americans who want to win the war and help usher a new era of decency and democracy into Italy and all Europe and rid the world of fascism. Born on Mulberry Street in New York and baptized in the Parish of the Most Sacred Blood, he's the only son in a family of seven children. He went to City College where he majored in languages and for a year he taught Spanish and Italian at the Samuel J. Tilden High School.

Later he became a welfare worker and when the union was formed he was one of "the leaders in its building and when the CIO appeared on the scene he recognized its importance to city employees and helped bring the welfare workers into the great industrial fold.

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Of the Sept. 9 meeting, Michael Garramone had this to say:

"I guess you have to be an Italian-American yourself in order fully to appreciate how we feel about what's been done to our blood relatives and friends in the old country. We've seen Italy swept down the road to war by the fascist government. We've seen her become a tool of the Germans and an enemy of our own United States. I know the Italian people didn't want this war and they don't want to fight the Americans."

As far as Garramone himself, he's motivated by one main desire—the

desire for the victory of our country together with the other United Nations.

"Through this victory," declared the young trade union leader, "the Italian people will find their salvation. Our job is to build a unity movement that will advance this aim as quickly as possible. My feeling is that no sacrifice is too great, no effort too large to achieve the unity of the Italian-Americans for victory. That's why the rally in the Garden Sept. 9, is the most important event on the calendar right now."

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Dentists Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF. Surgeon Dentist. 147 FORTUNE AVE., cor. 14th St. Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave. Phone: AL 4-3912.	Electrolysis UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER. By a foremost expert. Electrolysis, recommended by leading physicians—strictly sterile and hygienic. Perfect results guaranteed. Free privacy. See also treated.	Golden Bros. EYE EXAMINATIONS. PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED. VISION FOR VICTORY. 262 E. 10th St., at Morris Ave. Telephone: JE 7-0072.
May Goes West for Meat (By United Press) Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York left here late yesterday for Kansas City where he will play the role of a "listener" at the western conference of cattle growers and feeders. While there he will attempt to "get some more meat for New York," he added.	Jade Mountain Restaurant Quality Chinese Food. 197 Second Ave. - Bet. 15 & 16 Sts. GR 1-9444.	Typewriters-Mimeos ALL MAKES NEW and rebuilt J. E. 10. Bright & Co. 833 Broadway, AL 4-4234.

Draft Board Defers Curran As Essential

Draft deferment for President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union was continued yesterday, officials of Local Draft Board 18 announced yesterday. He was reclassified into 2-A—essential to the war effort.

Mr. Curran's status hit the front pages 11 days ago when Draft Director Col. Arthur V. McDermott announced publicly that Curran, in shipping out as a seaman on a merchant vessel, had failed to ask his board for permission to leave. He further noted that Curran's previous deferment was due to expire.

Vice-Pres. Howard MacKenzie of the NMU, appearing before the draft board in Curran's behalf, said he pointed out that Curran, like thousands of other seamen, filled out a regular form provided by the manning office of the War Shipping Administration which is sent to the draft board.

All seamen are given the option of shipping out before induction. Curran shipped out after months of fruitless waiting for a passport from the State Department to visit United Nations ports to establish closer relations with maritime labor organizations of other United Nations and to strengthen common efforts in the war. He took a job as a seaman with agreement of the union's national council.

KEYNOTE'S

Fighting Folk Songs
FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.A. Four 10-inch records. Album K-116. \$2.50.
THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.A. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102. \$2.50.
CHIEF LAI (Paul Robeson). Songs of China. Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-109. \$2.50.
FIGHTING MEN OF NORWAY. Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-114. \$2.50.
SIX SONGS FOR DEMOCRACY. Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-101. \$2.50.

The MUSIC ROOM
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123 West 44th St., New York
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MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY

Manhattan Section Leaders Act on Subs

New York County Section leaders gathered at the headquarters of the New York County Party Organization last Saturday, pledged in preparation for a successful election campaign, to achieve an objective of 1,000 subs for The Worker in Manhattan during the month of September, 700 of these subs to be reached by the date of the citywide mobilization for Worker Subs taking place on Sunday, Sept. 12.

The Manhattan Sections further pledged that they would work for a minimum turnout of 500 members for Sunday, Sept. 12th.

Among some of the steps agreed upon to guarantee the success of the above objective were:

1. Each club to set itself a quota for the month, 70 per cent to be achieved by Sunday, Sept. 12.
2. Each club to work for a large turnout of its members on "Sub Sunday."
3. Special concentration on selected comrades in shops and mass organizations and interviewing them personally for securing a sub by Sept. 12.
4. In visiting comrades in preparation for the Sept. control meeting to discuss getting one sub. In case of new members they should be urged to subscribe. These subs should be brought in on "Sub Sunday."
5. Each person reporting on Sunday to receive a list of five names to visit, three of whom are renewals, and two names of contacts from other sources such as petition signers etc.

The following Manhattan section leaders speaking in behalf of the entire party membership of New York County issued the statement.

George Kaufman, 1-2 A. D.; Nora Pendleton, 3-5 A. D.; Bernard Bender, 4-6 A. D.; Millie Hecht, 8th A. D.; Charles Loman, Upper Harlem; Cam. Josephs, 22nd A. D.; Madeline Gilmore, 23rd A. D.; and Goldie Young, 7, 9th, 11th A. D.

National CIO Poll Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

that the chief emphasis of the CIO activity will be on encouraging local activity. He said that this was the chief distinction between the new CIO effort and the now defunct Labor's Non-Partisan League, which he described as "primarily national."

Hillman said that AFL President William Green and others had misunderstood the character of the CIO committee which is primarily to aid local activities by CIO officials.

He made it plain that it was on a state and local scale that the CIO was endeavoring to establish the broadest unity with AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions and other groups, and that he had made no proposal for a national organization to Green. Local cooperation between the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods is proceeding "very well," Hillman said.

He cited New Jersey and Philadelphia as particularly good examples of cooperation. Emphasizing the importance of the 1944 elections, Hillman said that the "Congress of 1944 will probably determine the kind of peace we will have. We want the kind of men who will give us a lasting peace."

Asked if the CIO would concern itself with the 1944 presidential elections, Hillman smiled and said: "We will probably pay some attention to that."

Hillman said that the decision of the United Labor Committee in Philadelphia to support William C. Bullitt for Mayor was "local" and was not influenced by the National CIO Committee.

Phony Peace Crowd Hope to Use Pope Plea

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The negotiated peace movement here is attempting to utilize the Pope's appeal for peace this year.

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, said that the Pope's appeal is "obviously well balanced and impartial."

Libby said frankly that his organization is for "an honorable peace at the earliest possible moment by negotiation."

He declared that the Pope "is apparently condemning Axis tyranny on one hand, the Roosevelt-Churchill demand for 'unconditional surrender' on the other hand, and indicated what he considered to be his own impartiality between the Axis and the United Nations."

Libby said that the President and Churchill are making the Italian people "grovel" before they can have peace.

Berlin Ablaze After Allied Air Pounding

(Continued from Page 1)

cloud formations. But the new flames, which burned slowly as they floated through the air, also illuminated the defending night fighters, making the entire targets for the British gunners and "several" of the night fighters were shot down, a communiqué said.

The bombers literally had to fight their way 400 miles across enemy territory, finding searchlights and guns massed at selected points along the route to Berlin, official quarters said.

"There were so many night fighters up that the gunners could not relax their vigilance for a single moment the whole time," the Air Ministry said.

Nazi 'Order' in Denmark



Here's one of the many reasons why the Danes are in revolt against Hitler. A Nazi soldier is bound for home on leave—laden with Danish eggs, butter, meat, and other food which the Danes can not get, but which the Nazi soldiers have plundered from the oppressed and hungry populace. This picture was received through a neutral source.

Milwaukee CIO Hits Riot Report

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—The Milwaukee County CIO Council was on record today with a strong protest against the "white-washing" report of the committee named by Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan to investigate the Detroit anti-Negro riots.

In a letter of censorship to the governor, the council pointed out that blaming the riots on "Negro

hoodlums" was a ridiculous evasion of the real issues.

The council voted to support HR 2011, introduced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, which would grant citizenship regardless of race, creed or color.

Alex Scrobell, vice-president of the council and a member of Local 1569, United Steelworkers of America, and Harold Redemski of Local 1131, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, were named delegates to the Wisconsin CIO convention.

Pope Reflects Italian Crisis In 'Peace Plea'

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Pope Pius XII yesterday broadcast an appeal for peace.

Some observers believed that his broadcast was a reflection of the widespread demands of the Italian people for peace.

The Pope notes that now, at the beginning of the fifth year of the war, "the colossal struggles and external issues of the war are approaching and converging on their climax."

Some passages of the broadcast are apparently susceptible of various interpretations. When he says, "real strength need not fear being generous," it was uncertain whether the Pope meant this as a rebuke to the Roosevelt-Churchill "unconditional surrender" aim.

When he denounces "the cult of violence," it seems that the Pope is condemning fascist violence, although it is feared that negotiated peace advocates may make use of this passage to further their own ends.

Mo. CIO Plans Election Action

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 1 (UP)—More than 250 delegates from CIO unions in the state, representing 110,000 Missouri workers, met here and launched the CIO's campaign for the 1944 elections, with the aim of electing candidates committed to the policies of Pres. Roosevelt.

A statewide steering committee was set up to direct the work. It will meet here Sept. 3 to formulate more detailed steps, as well as to name similar committees to operate on a regional basis within the state. AFL, CIO and railroad unions are already participating in joint political action through United Labor Committees in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Drop Restrictions On Civilian Meat

(Continued from Page 1)

announced last week to become effective today. Under the previous order hog slaughterers were limited, generally, to 90 per cent of the amount delivered for civilian consumption in September, 1941. Beef slaughterers were permitted to deliver to civilians about 65 per cent of their quota base, lamb and mutton 90 per cent.

PREDICT INCREASE IN FOOD OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UP)—The Agriculture Department today forecast a total 1943 food production five per cent above last year and 32 per cent above the 1935-1939 average.

It was the most optimistic food report yet made and was based mainly on increased marketings of livestock. The crop picture was not so bright, the food report showed, and subsequently the Weather Bureau reported widespread drought conditions which indicated a further curtailment of crops.

The Weather Bureau survey showed increasingly severe drought conditions over most of the southwest and in 11 states of the midwest but this seemed more than offset by the food report showing production of meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs at 10 per cent above last year and 38 per cent above the 1935-1939 average.

Local 65 Pickets Firm Defying WLB

Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, will picket J. M. Deutsch & Co., 446 Broadway at noon today because the firm has defied a War Labor Board order directing it to sign a union contract. The WLB order, which called for a closed shop agreement and a general \$3 a wage increase retroactive to October, 1942, was handed down early in June.

Crop production was estimated at nine per cent less than last year, but 13 per cent above the 1935-1939 average.

Meat production estimates were raised to 24,000,000,000 pounds, exclusive of between 4,500,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 pounds of poultry. Total meat production likely will be the largest on record. Dairy production will be about the same as last year, but egg production will be 11 to 13 per cent higher.

Ernst Admits He's Counsel For Costello

(Continued from Page 1)

judicial convention to name a new candidate. The Democratic candidate will be listed under the banner of the Integrity Party.

Aurelio, however, has refused to withdraw his name from the Republican and Democratic ballots. So he will be a candidate unless removed by Supreme Court action now being sought by the Bar Association.

The other candidate, whose name will be listed in the American Labor Party line and also in an independent row, is Matthew M. Levy, right wing Laborite.

The progressive wing of the ALP, headed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has urged all parties to unite around one independent candidate of high calibre.



Alya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



HALF an hour later the rain began to pour down with a deafening wish. Claude looked out into the street to get a breath of air. The woods of Meudon and Saint-Cloud seemed to have migrated to Paris. The leaves of the plane trees looked like a flock of sheep. There was a smell of the country.

Denise came up behind him. "Claude," she said, "when will France—" Once again she failed to finish her sentence. Eugene brought some beer.

"Have you heard from Michaud at all?" Denise asked.

"I haven't had any letters for a long time. He's somewhere in the north."

Eugene gave a sigh. "Damn it all!" he said. "They're fighting and dying up there. But what are they doing here? Arresting decent people! And who's doing it? German spies! If Maurice was minister, the German wouldn't get within sight of Paris!"

Later that evening Weiss went to see Grandel and reported to him about the day's events.

"On the whole," he said, "everything has turned out quite well. I think we've now got rid of the most troublesome elements in the factories. Of course, the sooner we begin the evacuation, the better. It's a good thing the trial went off smoothly. It will act like a cold douche on them."

"Provided they don't get the sentence annulled. Ferronet went to see President Lebrun today. Lebrun listened to him and of course started to cry. As Breteuil says, he's the most anvil-swinging President the Third Republic has ever known. But on the whole he behaves decently."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean Lebrun does everything that's necessary. He does nothing at all except cry."

They both burst out laughing. When he was alone, Grandel loosened his tie and stretched himself out on a sofa. He was tired, but his affairs were going

marvellously well. How could he have guessed what was in store for him? It was a mere chance that had put him in touch with Kilmann. It had started with his gambling losses and thoughts of suicide. He had thought it was a mistake, a fatal slip, a blot on his escutcheon. But it had turned out to be the beginning of his success.

Of course, he was some time in finding the right road. He had been obliged to put up with a lot of set-backs, insults, and humiliations. Tessa, that petty bribe-taker Tessa, regarded him as a respectable woman looks at a streetwalker. Never mind, he'd get even with them yet! When the Germans took Paris, Grandel would be over everybody. They would all start toadying to him.

The most important thing in gambling was to get the feeling of which number would turn up. He had backed the right number. All that remained now was to hold on for the last quarter of an hour.

He wanted to humble somebody to prove his superiority. He went into the bedroom. Mouché was lying on the wide bed. Her lengthy illness had ravaged her. Grandel said to himself: "How could I ever have embraced her?" He thought she looked half-dead. The smell of medicine nauseated him.

"Three years ago you took it into your head to be unfaithful to me," he said. "I didn't say anything at the time. Why? You might have thought I was jealous. But now we can talk frankly. I hope you've stopped thinking about lovers now. It's time for you to think about heaven. So you preferred a wretched ne'er-do-well to me? He's even worse, by the way, than his papa. Appointed, madame, you were fascinated by his curls and noble gestures. But your Romeo turned out to be a petty thief and a pimp. You thought I was a failure, a suspicious character, a spy. You made a mistake, Princess! I am the only man who can still save France."

Mouché lay, as before, without stirring. Her head was hanging off the pillow.

"Why is the Princess silent? Say something, you little tart."

He saw the little bubbles on her white lips—like those which appear on the lips of newborn babes. He frowned disadvisedly and went out.

TOWARDS evening the sun came out, and the milky haze over the sea turned pale orange. The sand-dunes looked like the map of the moon. The sand rolled on in gentle waves like hair. The dry creeping grasses, clinging to the tops of the sand-hills here and there, looked as though they were petrified. Close by foamed the sea—the tide had only just begun to go out. Explosions sent showers of water into the air; the bursting shells made the water seethe. In spite of the thunder of the bombardment, this world of sand and water seemed to be spectral and lifeless.

Lucien felt he wanted to tear the haze asunder, blow the dunes away, and let in the sea. He was stumbling along in the soft sand. British machine-guns were somewhere close by, but he did not know where. He had fired all his ammunition. One hand-grenade was all that was left of his recent agitation. He looked at it lovingly; it was as dear to him as the last drop of water.

The battle had been going on for eleven days. He hadn't even given a glance at the map. Here was the sea—the enemy's end! His comrades were calling him; out there beyond the haze were English ships and life beyond the Channel. He did not want to go. He had spent the day with the British and then got away. Now he was alone amid this cursed sand.

From the day the battle began he had tried to find death. He had sought it out insistently. He had passed under machine-gun fire, crawled up to tanks with a grenade in his hand, and fired at a German patrol from the attic of a Belgian farmhouse. But death as though purposely had given him a wide berth.

He never read the newspapers. One day he glanced at a sheet of paper in which some tomatoes were wrapped. He read the words: "Mechanized Joan of Arc will help us." He tossed the paper away and did not even swear. His comrades shouted about "treason." Some of them abused the Germans, others the British, and others the French generals. Lucien said nothing. Sometimes he sang in an unnaturally loud voice:

Here's your bunk and here's your bed. There's a buzz and a bomb and you're pretty soon dead.

So the Belgians had surrendered? To hell with them! Lucien did not believe in victory; he remembered how he had taken secret papers to Breteuil and knew that his father and General Picard were capable of anything. The whole gang was hand in glove with Hitler. That meant it was the end. He longed for death in order to get away from his past. He had touched bottom

and wanted to swim away. But for a soldier of a devoted and defeated army there was no other way out except foolhardy daring. Danger had freed Lucien from the toils of Breteuil and cleansed him of the taint of dollars and his youth, which bore the marks of sorry buffoonery.

In all the last ten days only one episode had stirred him. That was when he ran across Gentuile, the actor. Who didn't know Gentuile in Paris? He was the darling of the gods, a man of no great talent who knew how to make everybody laugh, handsome, fond of good living and flinging his money about as though life were the green meadow of a card-table—running through the dories of girls and the savings of widows as gracefully as a little bird picking up grains of seed. Now he turned out to be a tankman. Eight French tanks had got as far as the enemy's position, where they were obliged to stop as they had run out of gas. They beat off the enemy till evening. Help came in the morning. Five tanks were burned out. Gentuile somehow got out alive. He seemed to have turned black. When he was questioned about it he said nothing. When Lucien looked at him, he was reminded of Henri—how a few minutes could alter a man!

Small detachments near the coast were keeping the enemy at bay. It was the last day of the evacuation. There were minor skirmishes going on among the dunes; the fighters crawled over the sand, came close to one another, and attacked with grenade, bullet, and bayonet. Meanwhile the opalescent columns of mist were shot through with sunlight and appeared to hover in the air.

Lucien scrambled to the top of a sand-hill and lay down. In the distance he could see the wet sand of the seashore. Half-naked men were crawling along and plunging into the water. Many of them were struck by bullets. The water foamed as though an enormous fish were disporting itself.

Further on were spouting fountain-like thrown up by the shells. Only a desperate courage saved the men. Others with even greater daring and desperation stood on the last ridge of the dunes and met the enemy with the fire of their rifles. Then German aeroplanes flew over and plastered the shore and the water with bombs. It began to get dark and the sea looked muddy and cold.

Lucien saw, a helmet move among the dry grass; German troops were creeping in forward down below. Without thinking, Lucien jumped up and shouted as he hurled his grenade. The sand-dunes roared, and the echo rolled away till it was covered by the thunder of the batteries. Then one of the Germans ran towards Lucien. Lucien also ran, stumbling in the sand. They fell on top of each other as though they were embracing.

Afterwards Lucien did not remember how he got the better of the German. All he knew was that he had had a tough job to tear himself away—the German's hand was gripping his throat. It was a slender strong hand with swollen veins. Lucien vaguely thought: "He hasn't cut his nails." But he did not look at the man's

face. The devil take him!

And now there was not even the last grenade. Lucien ran across the cold wet sand—the sea had also retreated. He felt he would never get there. Then he plunged into the water and began to swim. He was not saving himself; he was hurrying towards the bullets and shells. His mouth was half open with the painful strain of his efforts. And his chestnut hair shone like fire.

Again death turned away from him; he swam till he reached an English motor-boat. They gave him a pair of trousers and a flask of whisky. He drank it and swore—the dream was over. An Englishman with a boyish smile said to him in broken French: "Now we've got to win the war."

Lucien nodded his head. To himself he added: "One must live. It's easier. It's easier and more painful."

THE neighbors whispered in astonishment. They could not make out why Agnes was so calm. Some of them admired her and said: "Now there's a strong character for you!" Others preferred a bit of backbiting: "She doesn't care a damn about her husband."

Agnes went on correcting mistakes in the exercise-books, drawing leaves and stems, carefully tidying up her room, and knitting little pants for Doudou. Nothing seemed to have changed in her life since the day when she received the yellow official envelope. They gave her six hundred francs (the sum due to her for her lost bread-winner) and said to her: "Sign the receipt." The pen did not scratch, and Agnes's eyes were dry. Doudou kept asking where his daddy was. "He'll soon be coming," she would tell him. In the morning she took Doudou round to old Melanie, who looked after him while she was at the school. Melanie often began to cry when she looked at Doudou. "What are you crying for?" he asked. "I've got the toothache," she said. Agnes never cried. In the past Pierre had been the only one to realize her strength of character; he used to say: "She'd even face the bullets." Sorrow and loneliness had even changed her personal appearance: her kind, short-sighted eyes had become hard, and whereas formerly she used to stoop, now she held her-

self erect. The old women gossiped: "She's blooming like a daisy in spring. You'll see; she'll soon get another husband."

Agnes did not weep at night. She lay with wide-open eyes and hoped in vain for sleep; she wanted to grasp what had happened, but she couldn't. What had Pierre died for? The thought gave her no peace. She went over again in her mind their infrequent but heated arguments. Pierre had been enthusiastic about politics. He had believed in revolution and had felt the fall of every Spanish town as though it were his own suffering. She did not agree with him, but she realized that he had an ardent nature and sometimes she envied him. When he left for Spain, she was worried to the point of distraction, waiting for a knock at the door and saying to herself: "He may get killed." Then came the war and he went off without words and without hope, like a doomed man. At the station he had said to her: "This is not our war." And now he had been killed in another people's war. She wondered what he had thought of her. Had he been Agnes and Doudou? Or the other war, the "real" one? In vain Agnes desired to make peace with him, to understand and hear where the truth was. She would get up and go over to Doudou's cot and stand a long time listening to his breathing. What if they killed Doudou as well? He was all that was left to her from that other life, the spring that was.

But every morning she would turn up brave and bright at her class, and nobody guessed what her nights were like.

When refugees began to appear in the streets and Agnes saw a bullet-riddled car with a load of children, she shuddered. She did not think of Pierre's death or the fate which might be waiting for Doudou, but she could not help feeling alarmed; the mutilated machine was like a continuation of her tortured nights.

The days went by. More and more refugees poured into Paris. Among them were the inhabitants of Lille, the weavers of Valenciennes, the miners of Lens, and the peasants of Picardy. The school where Agnes taught was put at their disposal, and she threw herself heart and soul into this new work. She moved into the school together with Doudou, looked after the sick, got food and medicine, and did the cooking. She had a large family on her hands. She had to soothe them and listen patiently to their long, incoherent stories. A woman from Fourmies told her adventures: "It was seven o'clock, I didn't know the German aeroplanes were coming." She had a child's bib covered with brown blood which she refused to part with. "He was eating his porridge," she said. "The beast!" A Belgian woman, a miner's wife, told Agnes how she had lost her five-year-old daughter on the way, taking for his daughter-in-law and grand-children. "Why did you leave?" Agnes asked. Some replied: "It was terrible! They flew low, the bombs dropped right

near us." Others said: "Live under the Germans? No, we've had that experience before. We lived four years under them in the last war. Here in Paris they don't know what it's like, but we do. In the last war the Germans shot the hostages at Roubaix. In our place they arrested two of our men, and told them to dig their own graves. And they killed them. They had no pity on children, the damned Boches!" Some of the refugees frankly admitted: "We saw everybody bolting, so we went too." One of the working women said: "Berger came to the town. We all knew that he was a Fascist. He shouted: 'Get away as fast as you can! You'll get killed if you don't!' But he stayed there himself to meet the Germans. The traitor!"

The refugees were constantly changing. As soon as one batch was sent off to the south, a new lot arrived. Old Riquet was the only one who stayed on. He was ill and had scarcely been able to reach Paris.

"My old woman died a long time ago," he told Agnes. "My son was called up to the Army. I don't know if he's alive. I was living all alone. The neighbors came in and said: 'The Boches are coming. Let's go! I had such fine rabbits.' I had to leave them behind. But my dog came with me, a wonderful dog; she's called Follette. I've had her twelve years and I've got used to her. At Compiègne they made us get out of the train. We had to go on foot. The Boches dropped bombs right on us. They did that in the last war. Everybody scattered. When I looked round, there was no Follette."

Agnes often noticed that, when the old man was dozing, he would move his lips and call Follette. It was a fine summer day when the bombers flew over Paris. The whole sky was filled with a roar. The windows rattled. Doudou shouted: "Boom-boom!" Agnes was peeling potatoes. She put down the knife for a moment and then went on with her work again. Presently people came running in. "Two thousand killed!" they said. Agnes got alarmed and took Doudou by the hand. She was afraid they might kill him. Then she felt ashamed. "What have I got to be afraid of now?" she said to herself.

In the evening she went for a walk along the embankment of the river. A crowd of people were standing by the ruins of a large house, gazing, venting their anger, and joking. Someone said gloomily: "In any case, it's very accurate work." Life seemed to have broken up into its component parts—stones, iron, boards, and bars. Agnes saw a book with a leather binding and someone's initials. On a wall that had remained standing there was a picture of a woman in a wedding dress. Suddenly Agnes noticed a child's cot. It was hanging on the railings of a balcony. Agnes didn't stop to look any more. She rushed home. But next door to the ruins people were laughing on the café terraces, and hundreds of siphons gleamed blue like the sky.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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But every morning she would turn up brave and bright at her class, and nobody guessed what her nights were like.

When refugees began to appear in the streets and Agnes saw a bullet-riddled car with a load of children, she shuddered. She did not think of Pierre's death or the fate which might be waiting for Doudou, but she could not help feeling alarmed; the mutilated machine was like a continuation of her tortured nights.

The days went by. More and more refugees poured into Paris. Among them were the inhabitants of Lille, the weavers of Valenciennes, the miners of Lens, and the peasants of Picardy. The school where Agnes taught was put at their disposal, and she threw herself heart and soul into this new work. She moved into the school together with Doudou, looked after the sick, got food and medicine, and did the cooking. She had a large family on her hands. She had to soothe them and listen patiently to their long, incoherent stories. A woman from Fourmies told her adventures: "It was seven o'clock, I didn't know the German aeroplanes were coming." She had a child's bib covered with brown blood which she refused to part with. "He was eating his porridge," she said. "The beast!" A Belgian woman, a miner's wife, told Agnes how she had lost her five-year-old daughter on the way, taking for his daughter-in-law and grand-children. "Why did you leave?" Agnes asked. Some replied: "It was terrible! They flew low, the bombs dropped right

near us." Others said: "Live under the Germans? No, we've had that experience before. We lived four years under them in the last war. Here in Paris they don't know what it's like, but we do. In the last war the Germans shot the hostages at Roubaix. In our place they arrested two of our men, and told them to dig their own graves. And they killed them. They had no pity on children, the damned Boches!" Some of the refugees frankly admitted: "We saw everybody bolting, so we went too." One of the working women said: "Berger came to the town. We all knew that he was a Fascist. He shouted: 'Get away as fast as you can! You'll get killed if you don't!' But he stayed there himself to

Union Challenges Queens Glider Plant Survey

Union Lookout

Wayne P. Paschal, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association's Atlantic District Local 2, has answered the call of the sea. Paschal has shipped out as a radio officer, one of several union leaders. Others who went before include Jack Winocur, president ACA Atlantic District Local 2; G. M. Salisbury, vice-president Radio Cables department, and R. R. Dunn, ACA Gulf District representative, Port Arthur, Texas.

American Telephone and Telegraph Employees in Detroit have designated the American Communications Association as their collective bargaining agent and set up an organizing committee to further ACA organization. ACA also just won a contract with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in San Francisco, under a War Labor Board ruling. The Pacific Coast group, formerly independent, joined the CIO shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Anthony Valente, international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, AFL, has enlisted in the U. S. Army. He is 36, married, and father of an 11-year-old boy. While he is away, his work will be carried on by Lloyd Klenert, vice-president, who has been named acting secretary-treasurer. The New York State Culinary Alliance, representing all AFL food workers, urged the AFL to reject John L. Lewis, recommended joint AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood action on the election of a Lieutenant Governor, and proposed that a delegation from Stalingrad be invited to come to New York to visit.

Marcel Scherer, formerly one of the ace organizers for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, has joined the staff of the United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, and is working on an organizing campaign among 6,000 salaried workers at Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo.



Organizing the Emerson Radio plant in New York was one of the really hard all-time jobs in recent labor history. But the job was done and the shop is in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 430. One of the pioneers who helped organize it and figured in the NLRB trial which contributed to victory was Leo Grossman. Recently, Lieut. Leo Grossman, navigator of a Flying Fortress, was reported missing in action over Italy. A good union man, he proved himself an equally good anti-fascist fighter.

A precedent-setting wage award has just been handed down by the Regional War Labor Board in the historically underpaid radio industry. The award, won by this same UE Local 430, establishes a 65-cent per hour minimum after six months of employment at the Clorostat Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn. Approximately 800 of 850 workers in the shop get raises from 52½ cents an hour to 65 cents retroactive to April 3 as a result.

The award was based on recognition that the shop's conversion to war work required increased skill and on recognition of the need for automatic step-ups based on length of service and newly acquired skills. Where formerly the starting rate was 45 cents, now workers start at 55 cents and regular escalator increases are provided. Local 430 is hoping to introduce this procedure throughout the industry.

Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers of America, will install officers tonight at 9 o'clock at Manhattan Center. Congressman Vito Marcantonio will be a main speaker. Sol Fishkin, president of Printing Pressmen's Local 447, AFL, is due for induction soon into the armed forces. Seven Office & Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, has combined the real Hollywood touch with the best of trade unionism in its new pamphlet: "Classification—What It Can Do For You." Lavishly illustrated, laid out with the cunning of a theatrical promotion department, it actually makes War Labor Board procedure glamorous and easy to understand. Get your copy from the union, 165 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Thirty thousand AFL bakers went on record for a "full-fledged offensive in Europe to win the war against Hitler this year" at the second annual convention of the New York State Bakery & Confectionery Workers recently. They blamed a "small clique of reactionary publishers and politicians" for delaying the invasion. At the same meeting, the bakers came out for a fourth term for President Roosevelt, labor unity at home and international labor unity.

Wesley Wood of Bakers Local 50 was re-elected president of the Bakers State Council. George T. Seibold of Buffalo was elected secretary and Frank Datto of Local 1 was named treasurer.

The 48-Hour Muddle In Steel Industry

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Grievances being aired by steelworkers in locals and labor-management committees in towns along the Monongahela Valley on the developments of the 48-hour minimum work week in steel, present several fundamental questions.

One of the purposes of the 48-hour week is to increase steel production. Is this aim being achieved? Not in the opinion of a representative steel worker, Tony Salapack, secretary of Duquesne local 1256 who says "the forty-eight hour week doesn't help the war effort at all—the men are demoralized."

The reasons for this demoralization, the anger of the workers and the confusion arising out of the application of the 48-hour week are several.

Laid Off

In a steel mill on the 40-hour week there ordinarily were four crews of men working 21 shifts a week—three crews for the three regular shifts of five days, the fourth crew taking the extra day. Now, however, companies complying with the 48-hour week need only three and a half crews and as a result men who have spent years in a mill are finding themselves laid off. Coupled with this grievance is one of demotion where skilled men work five days at their own job but on the sixth day are demoted to a less skilled job. The reason for this is that the companies have not stepped up the level of production with the results that the skilled men work for less the sixth day and production slips are not being reached. Very often in the course of demotions, which are according to seniority, a whole series of step-downs occur from top job classification to bottom. Each man in his

department then receives less in wages for six days than he did working five.

Bringing these problems to their locals which are finding them insoluble, the men are seeking release from their jobs losing interest in the steel for victory drive and reflecting an unsatisfied attitude toward their unions. The companies are not helping the situation. Instead, in many ways they are aggravating it.

NO INCENTIVE WAGE

The lack of any kind of incentive wage plan is another bottleneck in the drive for increased steel production. When a worker whose output is 100 per cent increases it to 140 per cent, but finds his pay does not increase in proportion to production, he returns to his original level. Favoring all out production to defeat the Axis, the worker nevertheless questions the propriety of his earnings increasing the profits of the companies.

Likewise incentive pay to 20 per cent of the skilled workers does not boost production when their own work is held up by the 80 per cent on non-incentive pay. Increased pay for increased production should include laborers as well as skilled workers.

The glaring need still remains for a single over-all agency having the required maneuverability to visualize the industrial front made up of one picture including raw material, manpower and production. This need is now being exemplified in every steel local where 48-hour week problems are mounting. The chief concern of the War Manpower Commission is the availability of the 48-hour week. The test of its efficiency or worker's problems arising from it do not fall within the line of duty of the WMC.

Riddles Result of Anti-Labor Poll

The General Aircraft Corp., Queens war plant, which announced this week that its employees had signed a check for unlimited confidence in management, yesterday saw that check bounce back from the union office.

The CIO United Furniture Workers, which represents General's 1,800 glider-makers as collective bargaining agent, challenged a survey management made public which The New York Times published widely on Tuesday.

The survey, said to have been based on questionnaires circulated among employees, purported to show that a "big majority" of the workers "back management" and "believe in the integrity of the company's officials."

POINTS TO DISPUTE
The CIO union pointed out that a dispatch between management and its own Local is pending even now in the hands of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

"The company's claims would carry greater weight," a spokesman for the union said, "if the company had negotiated a contract in good faith with its employees after a National Labor Relations Board certified Local 106 as the bargaining representative."

Maynard, releasing the results of his survey, described it as one of the "frankest and most searching" ever made among corporation employees, and said that it gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to management's policy. The Times article which reported his findings failed to disclose the number of returns to the questionnaire, however, the union points out.

The union also recalled the NLRB election as an evidence of the invalidity of Maynard's announcement.

WORKERS VOTED CIO

The election, the union said, was held June 3, a day after Maynard delivered a speech asking his employees not to vote for the CIO. They voted CIO just the same. The questionnaire was distributed to the approximately 1,800 workers June 4. Questions included:

"Do you think top management of General Aircraft is competent, sincere, interested in you?" Modestly, the corporation president through The Times reports that 86 per cent yes on competence, 89 per cent on sincerity and 66 per cent expressed assurance the company was interested in them.

Another was:
"What do you think can accomplish most toward building morale—the will to work to win—among General Aircraft employees?"

The suggested answers to this one, which workers were asked to check, did not include anything about labor-management relations, wages, grievances or any of the most frequently cited reasons for impaired morale.

"The only fair test of management's competence, interest in the workers and in morale is its willingness to deal in good faith with the employees' chosen representatives," said the union spokesman.

A majority of the shops under contract to the United Furniture Workers have converted to war production. Recently four received the Army-Navy "E" award.

By Earl Browder

An important article "Incentive Wage—Solution to War Labor Problems"

In the Labor Day issue of

The Worker

This Coming Sunday

Your Money's Worth

Pop to Likes Carry His Lunch

Pop Smith drew out his lunch box, and as is usually the case with a member of the Smith family, he was greeted with numerous sighs of envy.

Mr. Kelley, Pop's co-worker, still remembers the carton of cigarettes he lost to Pop a short while ago because he bet Pop that Mrs. Kelly could make better fried chicken than Mrs. Smith.

Well, folks, Mr. Kelley is very quiet today. He sits with his lunch box modestly on his knees. There's a new man on Pop's shift, a Mr. Dunbar, who, I'm afraid hasn't heard about the fabulous Mrs. Smith, wife of Pop Smith, defense worker extraordinary.

"Give me a restaurant lunch any time to a box lunch," he said unsuspiciously.

"What, and spend a fortune on eating out when the wife has such delicious leftovers in the icebox?" someone said.

"You know what you're getting, and it's good and wholesome," said Mr. Brown, Pop's Negro co-worker.

"Yes, indeed," said Pop quietly in an authoritative voice, "and also, every penny that I would spend on lunches, I put into war stamps."



Officials of the New York Hotel Trades Council, AFL, and the Hotel Association of New York City, with many distinguished guests participating, sign an extension raising wages. Foreground, left to right: Martin Sweeney, president of the employers' body; Edward P. Mulrooney, impartial chairman of the industry, and Jay Rubin, Council president. Thomas Murtha, president of New York Central Trades and Labor Council is standing at the extreme left. The contract provides for raises of from \$1.50 to \$3 a week for approximately 23,000 workers. It has already been approved by the War Labor Board.

One hundred and one hotels, members of the association, joined with the union in requesting WLB approval and are expected to sign immediately. Approximately 26 other organized hotels are expected to sign later on.

Among those present at the ceremonies, besides those mentioned, were State Senator John J. Dunigan, Edward Flore, general president of the Hotel and President Employees International Alliance, and Emanuel Koveleski, president of the New York State Culinary Alliance.

—Daily Worker Photo

Railway Unions Mobilize for All-Out Political Drive in '44

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Following a two-day session here, the Railway Labor Executives Assn., representing 1,500,000 organized workers, launched a nation-wide drive to have every railroad and voting member of his family registered to cast a vote for the 1944 elections.

"This is perhaps, the most important task confronting us," said President Cashen of the Switchmen who is also head of the association.

Hartford CIO Prepares for City Election

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Sept. 1.—Preparing to take an active part in city elections, the Greater Hartford Industrial Union Council has announced that endorsements will be given candidates exclusively on the basis of program and irrespective of party affiliation.

The Council, which represents 20,000 CIO war workers, expressed full opposition to any third party in Hartford at this time.

Support for President Roosevelt, for price control, subsidies and price rollbacks, for the Kilday Child Care Bill and for repeal of the Smith-Connally bill will be among the demands demanded of candidates.

A campaign is under way to insure the registration of all CIO members as voters.

Auto Union Rejects GM Pact Demands

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (UP).—The United Automobile Workers, CIO, today rejected as "untenable and unjustified" 16 demands including elimination of the maintenance of membership clause, which General Motors Corp. had advanced as amendments to its contract with the union.

The company's counter-demands were made on the union yesterday by H. W. Anderson, vice-president in charge of Personnel, as negotiations opened for a new contract to replace the present one expiring Oct. 5.

Int'l Unity to Keep Peace Vital--Meany

(By Associated Press)

Postwar international cooperation "to make sure that this war will not be followed by another war 25 years from now" is one of organized labor's chief demands, AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany said in a nationwide radio speech Aug. 29.

Pointing out that labor is raising its voice on this issue because it is the "working people from the cities and farms" who are fighting the war, Meany said:

"An enduring peace cannot be achieved and maintained except through international cooperation. We approve such cooperation and

we call upon our government to join with other nations of goodwill so that, if any future Hitler should raise his head after peace comes, there will be machinery at hand to make it impossible for him to plunge the world into war."

Two other proposals offered by Meany were: (1) Cooperation between labor and management representatives in war industries to work out means of increasing peacetime production and achieving full employment; (2) Federal, state and local governments should prepare plans for public works programs to start as soon as needed.

Newark to Greet Michaels, Feffer

NEWARK, Sept. 1.—Nearly 200 notables in public and civic life and labor, as well as leaders of Jewish organizations, have agreed to serve on the sponsors' committee for the good-will reception to be held here Wednesday, Sept. 15, in honor of Prof. Solomon Michaels and Lt.-Col. Itzik Feffer, official Soviet delegation touring the United States, it was announced by Joel Gross, chair-

man. Among the honorary chairmen of the sponsors' committee, some of whom will speak at a mass meeting at 8 P.M. at the Mosque Theater, concluding a day's activities, are:

Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, Senator Albert W. Hawkes, former Senator Walker E. Edge, Irving Abramson, president, New Jersey CIO; Dr. George H. Black, president, Newark University; Louis Marciano, president, New Jersey Federation of Labor; and Bishop Benjamin M. Washburn.

TODAY'S RECIPES

HOT POTATO SALAD WITH FRANKFURTERS

5 medium sized potatoes
1 tablespoon chopped onion
Cooked salad dressing
Salt to taste
1 lb. frankfurters
Boil potatoes in their jackets, peel and slice or cut in cubes. Add onion and salad dressing; salt to taste and reheat. Wash frankfurters and boil for 10 minutes.

PASTRY SHELLS

Sifted enriched flour, 1 cup
Salt (½ tsp.)
Shortening (1/3 cup)
Ice Water (2 to 3 tbsp., just enough to make dough stay together)
Sift flour and salt together. Add half of shortening. Cut it in with pastry blender until mixture looks like "meal." Then cut in remaining shortening, leaving it the size of giant peas. Sprinkle water gradually over mixture. Blend it in just enough to hold dough together when pressed into ball. Round up on lightly floured cloth-covered board.

Roll out ¼-inch thick to fit pie pan. Put dough into pan very loosely to avoid stretching. Let pan rest on table while cutting off any extra dough. Build up fluted edge. Prick thoroughly with fork to prevent puffing. Chill thoroughly. Make 8 to 10 minutes in a very hot oven (475 degrees). One 8-inch pie shell.

"Doesn't your lunch get squashy until lunch time?" asked Mr. Dunbar.

"I should say not," Mrs. Smith never crowds anything. All the heavy things are at the bottom with the sandwiches and cookies on top."

"And say," Pop added, "how about all of you sending in one dollar apiece to Mom Smith for the Daily Worker fund drive?"

"That's a wonderful idea," said Mr. Brown. All the other men nodded their approval.

We think Pop's wonderful enough to be Mom's husband, don't you?

Lewis Union Ist Here To Vote for Strike

In the more than two months since the Smith-Connally bill became law, just one affirmative strike vote has been taken under its terms in the New York area.

That action was taken at the X-L Manufacturing Co., the Bronx, where 16 of 18 voted for a stoppage in battery work under a National Labor Relations Board poll taken in conformity with the anti-labor law.

Small as the shop is, the vote is of special significance. The shop is one of the few in the New York area affiliated to John L. Lewis' catch-all District 50, Lewis, whose war-disrupting strikes led to the enactment of the law, was the first to invoke it in New York.

Keep Lewis Out, Says St. Paul AFL Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Sept. 1.—A resolution condemning John L. Lewis and urging the Minnesota Federation of Labor to prevent his reentry into the AFL, was unanimously adopted this week by Local 132, International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union.

The local, which has a membership of nearly 4,000, is sending its delegates to the State Federation convention this month instructed to work for an anti-Lewis resolution.

At the same meeting, the union adopted a resolution against Hans Von Kaltenborn, anti-labor radio commentator. Members pledged to stop patronizing the oil company he speaks for and instructed delegates to the state convention to urge action against Kaltenborn by that body.

Wisconsin CIO Parley to Act On Key Issues

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—A call for all-out action on the military front and further mobilization for political action of all win-the-war forces in Wisconsin are the main tasks facing the State CIO convention Sept. 3 and 4 at the Hotel Pfister.

These developments were foreshadowed today by the type of action which the State CIO executive board turned over to the convention for consideration.

Attending the board's Aug. 22 meeting were President Thomas White, Secretary-Treasurer Burke and board members Leonard Berg, George Bradow, Hy Cohen, Emil Costello, James DeWitt, Nathan Garfield, Mel J. Heinritz, Herman Kuehn, Winand G. Kuit and Edward Lambert.

Outstanding among the host of issues to come before the convention are a call for all-out action on the military front, the further mobilization of the Wisconsin CIO with other win-the-war forces in the state, stepping up of the drive to roll back prices, and manpower and War-Labor-Board problems.

WLB SPECIAL HEARING
The convention also expected to deal with the War Labor Board, many delays of which have threatened to interfere with war production.

Thomas White, Sr., was scheduled to make a report on the special hearing of the WLB in Chicago on the stabilization of wage rates in metal industries. He attended the hearing Aug. 24 as a delegate of the board.

All issues were certain to be taken up from the point of view of whether they will increase production (which has fallen in recent months) to hasten victory over the Axis.

Certain of re-affirmation were the Wisconsin CIO's no-strike pledge and the condemnation of John L. Lewis as an enemy of the war effort.

Also up for consideration was action on the Detroit anti-Negro riots and a call for an investigation of Fifth Column activities in fomenting such disturbances in a manner to hamper war production and demoralize the workers.

Principal speakers at the convention will be R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers; Allan S. Haywood, national CIO director of organization, and Van A. Bittner, assistant to CIO President Philip Murray.

Army, navy and many other government officials have been invited to speak at the convention's banquet Friday night.

A resolution calling on the national CIO convention for plans to consolidate veterans of the present war in an organization or Legion posts of their own will be presented to the convention by the executive board.

A FREE COPY of THE RUSSIANS By Albert Rhys Williams is one of a dozen Gifts to "CIRCULATION BOOSTERS" For Full Details Watch The Worker SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th

"Of the dozen or so plane trees that had stood to the left of the door, all but the seven that we needed had been cut down yesterday."



From: ANNA SEGHERS' 'The Seventh Cross' STARTS SEPT. 12th IN SERIAL FORM in The Worker Daily Worker

A Little Late, 'Tis True, But Dodgers Are Hottest Team in Loop

By Phil Gordon

The Dodgers are roaring down the homestretch as if the year was 1941. Them big, bad, beautiful Bums are currently the hottest team in the league and as they roll along smoothly you can hear the boys singing a somewhat sad song: "If we played in June the way we did in August—"

Ands, ifs, buts, however, et ceteras to the contrary, it must be stated that the Durocher Dandies are really moving these days—but alas, going nowhere in a hurry.

The Brooks have won five straight and 12 of their last 14. By knocking off the Phils in four straight they have climbed into third place ahead of the Pirates and are only 4½ games behind the runner-up Cincy Reds.

True, they are 15 games behind the Cardinals but that, after all, was to be expected after the fold-up of June and July. On the whole, however, the Dodgers are a much better ball club now than they have been at any other time this year. Their pitching has come out of an all-season slumber with Whit Wyatt and beetle-browed Kolby Higbe accounting for eight consecutive victories in the last four weeks.

Wyatt, Ed Head and Higbe have given up three runs in their last three games and that is as near-perfect as you possibly expect. Arlie Vaughan and Billy Herman and Luis Olmo have been carrying the brunt of the batting attack and have been carrying it well. The boys miss the stick of Gene Hermanski who left for the Army Air Corps the other day. But despite his loss the hitting is on a very high plane.

OLMO IMPRESSIVE
The star of the team, though, has been the Puerto Rican Luis Olmo. Olmo is the sensational type of ball player who catches the fancy of fans and writers, but he is terrifically consistent. He has hit in 14 out of 15 games and booms the ball to all fields. His triple off the wall in right field Tuesday in Shibe Park was as hard hit as any Ducky Medwick used to ram when he was the slugging terror of the league. Olmo is currently knocking the pill for an average of .358 and perhaps that may be above his head but even when he does slip down to normal he will be well above the .300 mark. In the field he has shown all the equipment which a star needs. He is very fast and, like Joe DiMaggio, gets under a ball with effortless ease.

All in all Olmo will be a Dodger for years to come and it is around him that the new Brooklyn team will be built.

STANDINGS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
W. L. Pct. G.B.
New York 77 46 .626 —
Washington 69 58 .543 10
Cleveland 65 57 .533 11½
Detroit 63 58 .521 13
Chicago 64 63 .512 13½
Boston 59 67 .468 19½
St. Louis 56 66 .459 20½
Philadelphia 41 82 .333 36

Games Yesterday
No games scheduled.
Games Today
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Detroit (2).
Chicago at Cleveland (night).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
W. L. Pct. G.B.
St. Louis 81 43 .655 —
Cincinnati 69 53 .568 10½
Brooklyn 68 58 .528 15
Pittsburgh 67 61 .523 15½
Chicago 59 64 .480 21
Boston 54 65 .454 24
Philadelphia 54 70 .435 28½
New York 48 78 .381 35½

Games Today
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia (night).
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Only games scheduled.

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For HAPPY HOLIDAYS
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LABOR DAY WEEKEND
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Artist Players
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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1943

Says the Father To the Son; 'Yer Out'

"Never take anything for granted in baseball" read a card on the desk of Harry Pulliam, president of the National League, whose career was closed by a self-inflicted bullet. Ever since baseball became the national pastime, truly it has been well never to take anything for granted. So, if the Yankees should gain their equilibrium and coast to an American League flag at the Stadium; if Kenny Sears has an opportunity to appear behind the bat in the World Series; and if Ziggy, Ken's pop, recovers from his arthritis, fans will see for the first time in a fall classic, a father casting decisions on a son. In the normal system of umpire rotation, Ziggy is due for the assignment. Recently in St. Louis we asked Ken about such a possibility.

"Dad will call them as he always does—just as he sees them," the Yankee catcher replied. "Maybe he will forget I am in the game. After all, I am not the No. 1 catcher of the Yankees. Bill Dickey is, and for all I know, Joe McCarthy won't even let me work in the series. Dickey still is the greatest receiver in the business and he could take the entire series—if we get into it in stride. You see, the father-and-son proposition still is in a state of conjecture."

If it came to pass dad is umpiring at the plate while I am catching, and hitting. I will forget who he is and he will forget who I am.

"I have talked about umpiring, about the attitude of the players toward the man in blue, with my father," Ken continued.

"Here is what he told me: 'No matter how much you argue with the umpire, he is not going to change his decision. The umpire sees the play, calls it, and that's that. Sure, he may be wrong, but ball players can be wrong, too. Umpires have had days, but ball players have them more often.'"

"My father continued: 'I don't expect you, as a player, to show no spirit. If you believe you have a complaint, make it. Say it. But don't be a smart-aleck. Don't keep harping on it, and nagging. Don't try to show up the umpire. He is human, and his reaction may be unpleasant.'"

"It has been my experience that the bear-down ball player is too busy playing ball to afford the time to fool around with the umpires." "Some time back, Ziggy said that if he worked in the World's Series, and if his son got into the game, and Ken gave him any trouble, 'I will send the squirt right home to his mother, who will give him a good talking to.'—(Sporting News.)

That Cardinal-Yank Controversy:

Dexter Says IF White Does Not Hurl, Yankees Will Win

By C. E. Dexter

The Yankees go forth on Saturday to fight for their 14th consecutive series. That's a record in the American League, and when and if they win three out of four games from Washington's Senators over the week-end, they will have tied an all-time major league record held by the New York Giants of 1912.

All of which has a lot of people puzzled. For, on paper, the Yanks don't look that good. They have ex-Phillie Nick Etten on first, a slumping Joe Gordon on second, ancient Frank Crosetti at short, a minor leaguer by the name of Bud Metheny in right, and ex-trouble-maker Stormy Weatherly in center. But most games at the Stadium several they have come from behind. Out west, during their recent tour, they dropped the first two games of series to the Tigers, White Sox and Indians, only to roar from the rear with such speed that they won a majority of each series. In Detroit, they played three double-headers in a row. The Tigers won the first; the Yanks the last two.

You can check up most of this success to consistency. And by consistency, I mean that most of the players on the team continue to play their regular game. Chandler keeps winning; Wensloff pitches one game much like another. Dickey has been hitting around .350 all season. Etten and Johnson hit with men on bases.

True, Weatherly broke out in a rash of homers the other day, and Crosetti was so tired by the drive through the west that he slumped in hitting and fielding.

But most games at the Stadium are speedy, with slick fielding and timely hitting, usually in the opening inning or toward the end of the game. Remarkable is the speed with which the Yanks play. They have three pitchers, Bonham, Chandler and Wensloff, who lose no time with deliveries. Compared to the Dodgers and Giants, who play games lasting from two hours and 10 minutes to three hours, the Yanks rip off nine innings in an average time of 1:50.

This consistency of performance, plus pitching strength, spells bad news for the St. Louis Cardinals in the coming World Series. Cardinal partisans point to the fact that the Yankees have tied an American League record for hitting into double-plays, which means apparently that Cardinal speed boys, Kuroski, Marion and Klein, will eradicate Yankee runners as soon as they get on base.

But the Yanks outside the Cards at this writing, in the box. And they have enough power hitting to come up with a big inning in almost every game.

The Cards' great advantage is at shortstop and in right field. Slim



WHITE KUROWSKI

ment—if Ernest White is unable to pitch in the Series, the Yankees should win. They have shown they can come from behind; they have confidence, and this season, unlike last, they have the will to become champions of the world again.

Why Not Include Negro Aces in 9's Overseas?

The response of the major leaguers to the plan of sending all-star baseball teams to the fighting fronts has been terrific. One hundred and twenty-four players of the National League have already signified their great desire to play on the

fans. The present exhibition tour of Sgt. Joe Louis, Corp. Ray Robinson, Sgt. George Nicholson and Sgt. Jackie Wilson, all Negroes, is drawing tens of thousands of Negro and white troops into arenas. . . . Indeed, the appearance of Joe and his fellow fighters has proven to be the biggest thing in the camps they have visited to date.

Why then stop at Negro fighters when there are so many great Negro baseball stars just as anxious and willing to make the trip overseas as there are major leaguers?

If anything, the presence of Negro and white baseball players would have a wonderful effect upon the men overseas, who are at grip with the enemy and who have learned from bitter experience that bullets and bombs do not care who they hit by their skin white, brown, yellow or black.

It behooves the responsible authorities to think of this.

The Lowdown - In Which We Collect \$10,098.45 for the Sports Page

NAT LOW

My colleagues on our favorite newspaper are certainly moving heaven and earth in this rip-snorting Socialist competition in the D.W. fund drive.

I'm afraid if the drive lasts much longer both the homes and libraries of Jim Allen, Sender Garlin, Sam Putnam and the rest will be stripped cleaner than a t-bone steak.

In an effort to lure the flow of dough into their coffers my colleagues have been offering lucrative prizes to our readers. Up to now the sports page has disdainfully refused to indulge in these underhand methods of collecting money, but the competition has become too keen of late and we have decided to use the same illegal, unorthodox methods.

Not to be outdone the Lowdown offers herewith and henceforth a selection of rare collector's items from the realm of sports. All the items are autographed.

Here they are:

- (1) The third strike Mickey Owen missed in the 1941 World Series with the Yankees. (\$34.87.)
 - (2) The handful of rapidly graying hair Leo Durocher pulled from his head exactly 3 minutes 27 seconds later when the Yanks had blasted across 4 runs to win. (\$90.32.)
 - (3) The right hook to the kidney which Joe Louis threw at Nazi Max Schmeling in their second fight. (\$600.00.)
 - (4) The gloves with which King Joe hit Schmeling that night. (\$400.00.)
 - (5) Max Schmeling. (\$90.02.)
 - (6) The fly ball Hack Wilson lost in the sun in the 1930 World Series which resulted in the A's scoring ten runs that inning. (\$19.35.)
 - (7) The dust Gunder Hagg kicked into the faces of our track stars on his recent tour of the states. (Per pound, \$11.11.)
 - (8) One column (1) which Joe (I wanna be a Pegler) Williams has written in praise of a Negro athlete . . . (Very, very rare . . . \$9,000.00.)
 - (9) Nat Low's Cabashon. (\$90.01.)
 - (10) The Camp Unity staff baseball team. (A half buck even, including shipping charges.)
- And that makes a neat \$10,098.45 for the sports page. . . . Let Dave Platt and Mike Gold beat that!

'One More Fight'

Henry Armstrong is going to have one more fight before he finally and completely retires. It will be with Sluggo White out in Los Angeles. . . . We sincerely wish Henry hadn't accepted the bout after announcing his retirement Friday night. . . . True, he will make a tidy sum of dough from it, but enough's enough and one more fight always leads to still another "one more fight." . . . But Henry should know what he's doing and when he says that it is THEE last one we'll just have to stick by him.

'Minor League Player'

Remember Ed Levy, the string-bean first baseman who came up to the Yanks from Kansas City at the start of the 1942 season and was to have taken Babe Dahlgren's job on first base? Well, Ed stopped, quite badly. After starring in the minors he just couldn't hit above .195 and soon lost his job to Buddy Hassett. . . . A few months after Buddy took over Levy was shipped down to Newark in the International League. . . . After spending a few humiliating weeks being booed by the fans he began to hit his stride. . . . Yesterday Levy was voted the "Most Popular Player" of the Bears after a season-long poll of the fans of Newark. . . . Levy, who is now playing the outfield, starred in the field and is second among the loop's batters with .322. . . . In the parlance of baseball the man is a "minor league player"—one who just doesn't have what it takes for the big time. . . . A real story in some of these people if we ever get around to writing it.

Have you noticed that the second leading pitcher in the American League is none other than Tommy Bridges, the saved-off little dynamo of the Tigers? . . . Tommy has won 12 and lost but 3. . . . Long, long past his peak the startling record of Bridges can testify to only one thing—the real weakness of the major leagues in this time of war. . . .

Fund Drive Stuff

Now to get serious for a moment. Yesterday we had but a half buck to go to reach our quota of \$100 by Labor Day. . . . Before the ink had a chance to dry on the page 2 bucks came in from Mac S. and that gives us a tidy \$101.50 to date. . . . Now we have raised our mark to \$125 by Labor Day. And wasn't Bill Mardo's job on Bucky Newsom in yesterday's paper worth \$10 at least?

Soviets Wipe Out Foe Trapped at Taganrog

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Army is advancing through dense forests, Moscow said. The Moscow dispatches said also that when they captured Riksk and Glukhov on the Sevsk-Kharkov first the Soviet forces isolated the big German garrisons of both towns. They had advanced 40 miles in three days from the Sevsk area through woods and across rivers, smashing a fortification system guarding two parallel railroads.

Divisions smashed in the Taganrog victory, as detailed by Moscow, were the 111th and 294th Infantry Divisions and the 15th Air Infantry Division, specified as routed, and the 304th, 306th and 398th Infantry Divisions and the 13th Tank Division, specified as having suffered heavy losses.

Germany admitted, in an official DNB agency broadcast heard here, that the German army had made a further withdrawal in the Taganrog-basin area, "shortening the lines further."

A Swedish press dispatch from Bern reported that German authorities had ordered the halting of evacuation of refugees from bombed German cities to the Ukraine, explaining that "in view of the elastic German warfare it can be expected that previous localities for refugees may soon become theatres of war." It was added that German soldiers who had been working on the Ukraine harvest had been sent to the front.

A United Press Moscow dispatch reported that in their drive on Smolensk the Red Army had smashed an entire German fortification system in capturing Yelnya, on the Smolensk-Sukhinik railroad. Yelnya itself, 50 miles southeast of Smolensk, was taken after a 48-hour fight, it was said.

The Red Army had struck as soon as the clay roads dried out after long, heavy rains, and the Red Army shock troops, advancing under an artillery barrage, broke through both old and new defense lines. Now the

Hostages on Belgium Trains

BERNE, Sept. 1 (ICN).—So stumped are the Nazi occupation authorities in Belgium in their efforts to stop sabotage of German army trains that they have now announced publicly that all military transports will carry a number of Belgians as hostages. The Nazis apparently hope that after this announcement fewer trains will be blown up by the Belgian patriots.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
1 time 5¢
2 times 10¢
3 times 15¢
4 times 20¢
5 times 25¢
6 times 30¢
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CONSTANT READER

Impressions and Echoes
Of the County Convention
Of the ALP in Brooklyn

By SENDER GARLIN

THERE are some things about that Brooklyn ALP convention Monday night that I will never forget. . . The cynical leer on the face of John Gelo, the Old Guard hatchet man who sought to defy the assembled delegates. . . The taxi driver who left his cab outside Prospect Hall for six hours so that he could take a county committee man. And the plaintive note in his voice just past midnight when he asked, "Do you think they can get away with all that?"

The delegate who, after the meeting had been adjourned, shouted, "I've been a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for 15 years, and that's how you fellows run the union—your Hitler!" And the cynical look on the face of Councilman Louis P. Goldberg as he listened to the angry cries of the delegates after Goldberg and his gang had steamrolled the entire convention. . . "I voted to elect you to the City Council," one of them shouted, shaking his finger angrily at Goldberg, "but I'll do everything in the world to get you licked next time." . .

And the mysterious "committee members," coming from nowhere, disappearing in the men's rooms and emerging with armloads marked "committee," then sneaking up to the convention hall via the bar where they "voted" for the Old Guard slate and helped haul down the duly elected officers of the ALP. . . Mr. George Abrams of the Honest Ballot Association getting thrown out of the hall, with Councilman Goldberg of the ALP Old Guard "explaining" that to admit him would be a "reflection" on the integrity of the convention. . . Integrity, indeed. . . The cop near the press table inquiring whether John W. Crawford, newly elected chairman of the county committee, really works for the New York Times. . . and how is it the paper lets him run for the job, he wants to know.

The Hitler-like speech of Joseph Tuvim, one of the Old Guard lackies. Studied insults hurled at the delegates. . . sneers about "Madison Square Garden." Boos greet his remarks and he retorts: "Pigs squeal when they're hurt." Hatred for the workers upon whose dues the Old Guard union parasites batten appeared to be the principal emotion behind their speeches. . . John Crawford, protecting his spectacles, being lifted to the platform when the vote shows him overwhelmingly elected, as the goons surrounding the microphone shove him down into the crowd. . . The great ovations for Crawford, Tuvim and Kehoe as the delegates demand they be heard. . . The small army of police, detailed to the meeting, 120 patrolmen, 12 sergeants, two lieutenants, two captains, one inspector and one Deputy Chief Inspector. . . George Marlin, press agent for the ALP Old Guard, insulting a young reporter (dazed by the entire proceedings) who inquired of Marlin what happened to the inspector of the Honest Ballot Association. . . The spirit of good-will: John Gelo, fuhrer of the Brooklyn ALP (brother-in-law of Luigi Antonelli) shouting: "The sooner a few of you will be thrown out by the neck, the better it will be." This in response to a demand from the delegates for an honest count. . .

The beer being passed out to the press, and a few sandwiches, ordered from the bar below, which one or two papers blew up into "Yankee Stadium scene."

The exhibition put on by the Old Guard gang at Prospect Hall Monday night was one of the most shameful ever seen. They set out on the main "rule or ruin" and were determined to control the county organization regardless of democratic procedure, parliamentary rules and honest balloting.

As officially verified by the Board of Elections Aug. 13 the tally showed 1,900 committee men for the Progressives to 1,500 by the Dublin-ack-controlled wing of the ALP. But the latter were determined to get a stranglehold on the convention under any and all circumstances.

That plans were laid for such a conspiracy Monday night was indicated in the New York Times of August 13 which reported that the Progressive slate had won a majority in the Kings County primaries. "At right wing headquarters," the Times story said, "it was said that the right wing was certain to control the organization meeting of the Kings County committee, but the result of Tuesday's primary election was a stunner for them."

They did "control" by ruthless, strong-arm methods. But they "controlled" as a highwayman controls a victim who is gagged. The enrolled voters of Brooklyn, taking their fight to the courts, will yet have their last word on the subject.

DAILY WORKER FUND DRIVE

Previously acknowledged \$74.00
From a friend 5.00
From a customer of the Locust Book Shop, Philadelphia. . . 5.00
Total \$84.00

RADIO PROGRAM

MORNING
8:00-WEAF-News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
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Salvos in Moscow

IN RAPID succession, Moscow's guns have thundered out salvos for the victories of Taganrog, Yelnya and Dorogobuzh. These bastions of Nazi military strength have fallen into the hands of the onrushing Red Army, almost at the same hour of the same day.

You can well imagine what joy there was in the hearts of the people of the Soviet capital when the echoes of the guns rolled over the city, announcing the capture of Taganrog. How that rejoicing must have mounted as the new Orders of the Day for the fortresses on the Smolensk front were issued by Marshal Stalin, and the guns roared once more over the housetops of devoted Moscow.

We in America can join wholeheartedly in this rejoicing. The victories of our Soviet brothers are our victories as well. They are hastening the day when our common enemy will be utterly destroyed. The batterings which Hitler's gangsters have received from the Red Army, we can appreciate, have saved our shores from the horrors which have been visited on much of the Soviet land. In our joy, we can express our firm purpose to hurry our own warfare on the Nazis, to match the courage and the strength of our staunch and resolute ally.

3-Power Conference

THE idea of a conference among the top leaders of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition is receiving enthusiastic endorsement among broad circles of labor and the people. The deep anxiety aroused by the continued absence of the second front and the widespread concern that Washington and London should immediately take steps to strengthen their collaboration with the Soviet Union are the chief factors which determine the popular support for the proposed conference.

Recently Soviet labor, speaking through its journal *War and the Working Class*, made very concrete the aims for which a tri-partite conference should be called.

"At the present time," it said, "when swift and vigorous action is especially necessary, a three-power conference would have to decide the main and pressing question—the question of shortening the duration of the war, the question of preventing the protraction of the war." If such a conference were to carry out its tasks successfully, added the journal, it "would be a glorious landmark in the war against Hitler and in preparing a durable peace on the basis of friendly cooperation of the Allies."

Naturally, it would be shortsighted and unnecessary to make the launching of the second front wait upon the holding of a tri-partite meeting. The decision on opening a Western Front rests entirely with Washington and London. In fact, such a decision was made and formalized in an agreement with Molotov when he visited the Allied capitals in May and June of 1942. What is required is to carry out this decision in action, irrespective of whether and when a conference is to be held.

The opening of the second front timed with the present great offensive of the Red Army, would provide the best possible background and atmosphere for a tri-partite meeting whose aim is to shorten the war. On the basis of joint blows already delivered and under way, it would indeed be possible for an Anglo-Soviet-American meeting to determine the strategy needed to speed up the further coalition blows that would finish off Hitler Germany.

Much has been said to "explain" the absence of Stalin from Quebec and previous

Anglo-American war conferences. The only authoritative explanation comes from Tass, which explained, first, that he had not been invited and, second, that the nature of the conference was such as to preclude his attendance.

Clearly, then, Stalin's absence is not to be explained merely by the fact that he is too busy with the leadership of actual military operations. Such explanations tend to hide the real issue involved which is that of organizing the type of conference to which Stalin or anyone designated by the Soviet government, could come.

Some circles (the New York Times, for example) are plugging the idea of a conference at which Western statesmen are to present certain pet schemes about Soviet borders with Finland, Poland and other countries. It is very clear that the purpose of such Bullitt-minded ("carrot and donkey") persons is far from strengthening the anti-Hitler Coalition.

Labor and the people warmly welcome the proposal for a three-power conference, devoted to the central task of speeding our common victory over Hitler Germany and establishing a firm basis for post-war collaboration. At the same time, they do not let up for a moment in their insistence that the second front in Western Europe be opened immediately. They will undoubtedly find their own way to impress their views upon the government.

Dodging the Issue

STRIPPED of its florid phrases and bombast, the editorial in "Justice," organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (and published as an advertisement in yesterday's New York Times), is evidence of the desperation of the Old Guard in the American Labor Party.

The editorial is intended as a "reply" to the proposal by Sidney Hillman, CIO leader, and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that the ALP be returned to its trade union base. Hillman's proposal has received the overwhelming support of the rank and file of the ALP as evidenced by the three county conventions held in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

Mr. Hillman urges that the labor movement of the State be the mainstay of the ALP. The Old Guard bureaucrats argue as though this idea were brand new to the ALP and say it would be "large liberal and progressive elements."

The truth is, that the very core of any genuine labor party is the trade union movement which alone can give it a broad democratic base. It is precisely this foundation which is the magnet for the "large liberal and progressive elements" which the Dubinsky crew allege will be lost by the adoption of the Hillman proposal.

It is significant that the "Justice" editorial views the CIO Political Action Committee of which Mr. Hillman is chairman with hostility and "accuses" the committee of seeking to mobilize labor for the 1944 campaign. This casts a most revealing light on the Old Guard's protestation of support for the Roosevelt administration.

It is not surprising, incidentally, that the Dubinsky editorial, unable to meet the Hillman proposal with convincing argument, resorts to the all-too-familiar device of Red-baiting.

The enrolled ALP voters will not be deceived by the wily phrases of those who seek to manipulate the ALP for their own purposes. They will strive, as the response to the Hillman proposal has shown, to build and unify the party for victory in the war and to rally the New York State electorate behind the Commander-in-Chief.

The Soviets and the 2nd Front vs. the Advocates of Delay

By William Z. Foster

For the past two years Soviet military leaders have been persistently stressing the necessity and the practicability of the Anglo-American forces establishing an immediate second front in Western Europe, insisting that a two-front war would quickly crush the Hitler military machine. British and American political and military leaders, while agreeing in principle that a second front would be highly advantageous strategically, and having repeatedly pledged themselves for it, nevertheless always balk at steps for its immediate establishment, taking refuge in various allegations of unreadiness. They often charge the Russians with underestimating the key problem of a cross-Channel invasion; namely, the gigantic task of transporting the required armies from the British Isles to the Continent.



William Z. Foster

The advocates of delay, and ever more delay in opening up the Anglo-American attack from the West claim that the Soviet leaders, having only to do with a land army in a vast country, know little or nothing of the problems of sea transport, which, they assert, are still the fundamental obstacle to the realization of the second front. But the makers of such arguments conveniently ignore the fact that the USSR itself is a great maritime country. It has thousands of miles of sea coast, along the Pacific and Arctic oceans and the Baltic and Black Seas. It also has a big merchant fleet, and its Red Navy has dealt the Nazis many heavy blows in this war. The USSR has, moreover, carried out a number of important, large-scale amphibious operations in this war. The Russians are, therefore, quite conscious of, and familiar with the problems of water transport involved in a big invasion drive across the English Channel, and they are fully competent to pass judgment upon them.

Those who always want to postpone the second front use another argument in the cynical assertion that the Soviet leaders approach the second front question from a narrow, nationalistic standpoint. This argument has it that the Russians need the second front so badly, in order to take some of the Nazis' weight off the Red Army, that they want an Anglo-American invasion, even though they realize that it would fail to set up a substantial second front. These people say that the Russians are working on the assumption that even an abortive second front attempt, if it only temporarily relieved the Nazi

pressure upon the Red Army, would serve the Soviet interest, however disastrous it might be to the Anglo-American allies.

This contention, in addition to being an insult to an ally which is bearing the main brunt of the war, is utterly false. The plain fact is that an abortive attempt to set up the second front would boomerang back upon the USSR far more seriously than it would upon its western allies. This should be obvious, because in the event of such a failure Hitler, although not able to invade England and certainly not the United States; certainly could and would be able to attack the Soviet Union more vigorously. With all fear removed of an immediate attack from the West, Hitler would strip his garrisons in Europe to the bone and throw the collected forces against the Red Army on the Eastern Front. Therefore, when Soviet military experts insist upon the second front from the very basis of their calculation is that it must be a success, and that it decisively defeat at least 50 or 60 divisions of Hitler's troops.

What, then, is the cause of the profound disagreement between the Anglo-American and Soviet leaders over the second front, if it is not Russian naivete or irresponsibility, as charged? The answer to this question is in the different degrees of determination with which the USSR and the Anglo-American powers, respectively, are conducting the war. The Soviet people are waging an all-out war, mobilizing and using their entire forces to beat the Nazi enemy.

They have a grand-like national unity, and the grim resolution with which they are fighting is eloquently attested to by their heroic defense of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad, by their great winter (and now, summer) offensives, by their resolute scorched earth policy, by their removal of vast war plants from the exposed West to the far interior, by the profound hardships willingly borne by the workers and farmers, and by the unparalleled heroism of the Red Army fighters.

Fighting thus resolutely themselves, the Russians not unnaturally support a coalition strategy which demands that their allies also exert their power, in a reasonable degree at least; in this case by the establishment of the second front. In calling upon the Anglo-American forces to blast their way into Europe, the Russians are, therefore, not asking them to do anything that they themselves could not and would not do. Undoubtedly, had the Red Army, whose great winter offensive of 1941 right after the terrific Nazi initial assault, General MacArthur called the greatest military achievement in all history, been in the place of our forces in the British Isles, it would have long ago crashed its way across the English Channel and thrown its forces

against Hitler with devastating effect.

On the Anglo-American side of the war, however, there is no such united, do-or-die spirit as that characterizing the Russians. In our two countries the war is being conducted with far less resolution, intensity and clear-sightedness than in the USSR. Among the British and (especially) American peoples there is a much weaker national unity than there is in the Soviet Union. This vital fact sticks right in our eyes when we observe the tremendous opposition which President Roosevelt is now facing in Congress and in the daily press. Supporters of this opposition are doing their destructive work, also, in high places of the Administration itself, and they are likewise without influence in our General Staff. In Great Britain there is a similar defeatist opposition, although it is not so open and insolent, and probably also not so strong as the one in this country.

The defeatist opposition does not want a decisive, democratic victory over Nazi Germany; it wants a negotiated peace with the Hitlerites. Hence, it is sabotaging the national war effort in every direction. It is confusing the American people and sapping their will to victory; it is undermining national unity, it is hampering production and opposing economic stabilization. And, above all, it is resisting the opening of the Anglo-American second front in Europe. All-out cooperation with our Soviet ally against the Nazis is the very last thing it has in mind. The only kind of a second front the defeatists would welcome would be one after the Russians have defeated Hitler Germany, or are threatening to do so, when it would want the American and British armies to move over into Europe to act as an opposing force to the Red Army. It is this defeatist position, not genuine military considerations, which has prevented until this date the establishment of the second front.

Military historians of the future will justify the position of the Soviet military leaders in this great controversy, still raging over the question of launching an immediate second front. Undoubtedly the material conditions, in the shape of men and munitions, are here now, and have been for a long time, in sufficient measure to allow such a front to be set up. What has been lacking on the Anglo-American side are not resources, but a more resolute, win-the-war policy. Beyond question, if the American and British military and political leaders had acted with anything even approaching the fierce fighting spirit animating the Soviet people the second front could have been established early in 1942 and the war long since won.

Soviet Partisans in Last-Minute Rescue

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (ICN).—Of all the exploits carried out by his guerrilla band in the last few months, Nikolai Popudrenko rates highest the liberation of 16 Soviet citizens who were scheduled for execution by the Nazis occupying a certain Ukrainian village, he told a Red Star correspondent.

Popudrenko, a university graduate, was working in one of the plants at Dniepropetrovsk when the Germans invaded the Ukraine. When they occupied the town he lived in, he took to the forests and organized partisan struggle. He has been awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union."

"Our partisan scouts found that there was a sizable German garrison in the district center of G. It was around 30 miles from our base in the woods to G village, where the Germans were," said Popudrenko.

"We were all very tired, for we had just gotten back from a long raid, but we knew we couldn't miss the chance of hitting at this garrison. We knew there were Soviet citizens in the German prison condemned to be shot, and we had to act fast."

WIPE OUT NAZIS

"All night long we picked our way through the enemy outposts, and by early morning found ourselves on the outskirts of G. When we had gotten right up next to a building filled with Germans, one of our mortars fired a signal. Then our partisan machine guns and rifles and tommyguns went into action."

"Scared out of their wits, the Hitlerites dashed out of the houses in trying to escape, but found their path barred by heavy fire."

"It was a short battle. We wiped out practically the whole Nazi garrison, killed the German commandant, and even took 12 Nazi prisoners. We opened the prison and set free 16 Soviet citizens whom we found there."

"On the outskirts of the village, we mopped up the fleeing remnants of the garrison."

"Considerable provisions, such as grain, honey and eggs, were captured and some of it we distributed among the starving population."

In summing up recent operations of his guerrilla detachment, Popudrenko said that they had blown up 21 German trains, 178 cars and 35 flat cars carrying equipment and troops, 18 lorries, a tank and considerable quantities of other arms and munitions. More than 2,000 German soldiers and officers were wiped out in these operations, he said.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 2, 1938

PARIS.—Hitler has occupied our country, but he has not won our people. These words, echoing the thoughts of millions of the Austrian people, were heard a few nights ago over the German Freedom Radio which broadcast the Manifesto of the Austrian Communist Party. "Out of shame of occupation and oppression, the hell of foreign domination, our beautiful and beloved country will arise freed. The sun of liberty will shine on our golden fields, our snow-covered mountains, on the hills of the Danube and the peaks of the Alps on town and countryside. A free people will again know the happiness of living in a free country."

ROME.—Premier Benito Mussolini today ordered expulsion of all Jews who entered Italy since Jan. 1, 1938, in the most drastic step taken to date under the "racial" policy of the Rome-Berlin war Axis. Force will be used to eject Jews affected who do not leave within six months, the Cabinet decree said. The number of Jews living in Italy is estimated at 44,000 to 48,000 in a total population of 50,000,000—less than one out of every thousand.

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